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PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1858.

For Telegraphic and Commercial News see Fourth Page.

Loss of the Steamer Austria.

The telegraph, this morning, gives us a fearful account of the destruction by fire of the steamer *Austria*. This ill-fated vessel was a packet plying between Bremen and New-York, via Southampton, and has been a favorite among Germans passing to and fro between this country and continental Europe. She had a list of Four Hundred and Twenty passengers, besides her own crew—the larger number of whom have, we fear, miserably perished. Later advices will, we trust, diminish the number of lost; but from intelligence now at hand, there is reason to fear the destruction of life has been immense. It was rumored on the street, yesterday, that Henry Bandt, Esq., of this city, Actuary of the Great Western Insurance Company, was on board the ill-fated vessel. We are enabled to state, on the authority of a letter received by Mrs. Bandt, from Berlin, that his engagements were such that he could not have completed them in time to sail in the Austria.

—Since the above was put in type we have received further particulars of the disaster, and also the names of the survivors.

The American Tract Society Again.

The American Tract Society, through its Executive Committee, has put forth a touching appeal for bankable funds. The circular says, "We may not conceal from the friends of the Society that the deficiency of contributions in the first five months of the current year, as compared with the last year, amounts to $15,000; and that unless relief be speedily afforded, we must turn away from many opening doors of usefulness, and even forsake vast fields of labor upon which we have already entered." So it seems that the expedient of diffusing a Pro-Slavery gospel adopted at the late anniversary, does not pay cash. We trust the succeeding seven months may carry out the promise of their predecessors. What security has any man benevolently inclined—to contributor or testator—that his dollars will not be immediately set to grinding out a new edition of *Sambo and Toney* from the text, "Servants, obey your masters!" None whatever. The Society chose last Spring to specially decree that Pro-Slavery pamphlets should continue to be issued, while not a word should come from their types reproving the abominations which are peculiar to Virginia and South Carolina. They had a right to do so—a legal right—and they have a right to accept the consequences in the form of a shrunken Treasury. A deficit of $40,000 at the end of the year will do more towards quickening certain people's consciences than a cart load of injunctions from the Testament.

Hon. Charles Schurz.

This gentleman will be present at the Ratification Meeting to-morrow evening, at Mechanics' Institute Hall, and address the citizens who may assemble on that occasion.

To those who have heard Mr. Schurz, the *simple* announcement is sufficient. For the benefit of those who have never had the pleasure of listening to him, we would say that he is a gentleman of fine natural abilities, superior education, and one of the most eloquent speakers in the West. His addresses are models of rhetorical beauty and finish. He is a Free Soiler from the bottom of his heart. Give him a rousing hearing.

Du Page County Fair.

The Du Page County Fair will open at Wheaton on Wednesday. At two o'clock on that day, the competition for premiums, by the ladies, in horseback riding, under the Superintendent of that department, Capt. W. Hammond, of Wayne. The plowing match will commence at four o'clock on the same day. On Thursday, the Annual Address will be given at ten o'clock, and at one o'clock the competition for premiums for trotting and driving horses will take place. Wheaton is but an hour's ride from the city, on the Galena Railroad, and the arrangement of trains is such as to accommodate admirably those who desire to attend. We hear that the Mechanics' Institute will be well represented.

Respectfully Declined.

Some one, name unknown, sends a long account of a Juvenile Military Encampment at Rockford, for which some one, while we respectfully declines his favor, has our thanks. Military companies organized among boys who ought to shoulder nothing nearer a knapsack than a school satchel, are not specially commendable at any time, and they are never less so than when drilling away from home, where they are free from parental restraint.

Kidnapping and Seduction—A Singular Case.

The New Oregon (Iowa) *Sentinel* of the 17th, states that on the 9th of this month two strangers came to that village from the southwest on foot. On inquiry subsequently of Mr. Huckings, a man with whom they stopped several days, the editor learned that one of them was Nicholas Salmons, who was convicted in July, 1855, of the murder of a half-breed named Titmas Portee, near Kankakee, in this State, and sentenced to the State Prison for three years. Having served about one year, he was pardoned and set loose. For several days, Salmons and the lad, whom he called Charles Salmons, had been stopping at Huckings', when Mrs. Huckings remarked to her husband that there was a strong resemblance between the boy and a girl whom they knew in Illinois, named Emeranda Johnson. Salmons immediately replied that Emeranda was at her grandfather's in Illinois. But suspicion was excited, and one night, in the absence of Salmons, young Huckins shared the bed of the boy, and made the discovery that the boy Charles Salmons was in reality the girl Emeranda Johnson. The *Sentinel* further says:

Meanwhile, Nicholas Salmons fled, and Jas. H. Brown, Esq., immediately issued a warrant for his arrest on a charge of kidnapping and seduction.

From the girl we learn that she is 16 years old and an orphan. She avers that Salmons met her in an unfrequented spot, and declared that he was in debt and obliged to run away, and that she must accompany him. She insisted to the contrary, but he threatened to kill her. She was on her way to her grandfather's and had a suit of her dead brother's clothes. Salmons stripped off her own clothes, and compelled her to put on her brother's. He then cut off her hair quite close, put her on his horse and started for Kankakee, where he pawned his horse for a trifling sum of money and then started for Kansas. Arriving at Davenport they had to come on foot the remainder of the journey; up through the long valleys of the Cedar, across never ending prairies, they wended their tedious way. At night they shared the same bed—the vampyre and the victim; the former passing under the name of Charles Hewlan, the latter under that of Charles Salmons.

The girl's story, in many particulars, is highly improbable. We infer that she accompanied Salmons of her own accord; for we do not believe that any man could have so conquered her will as to successfully bring her all the way from Kankakee in Illinois to this place without discovery, merely by the power of brute force. On the other hand, we do not for a moment doubt but that Salmons is a fugitive from justice; and that not of a civil, but a criminal process. Our theory is that Emeranda Johnson is a victim of Salmons, and that she preferred as a last resort to share his hasty flight rather than remain behind. Repenting at the eleventh hour, she is yet possessed of sufficient native modesty to attempt to hide her sin, and accuses Salmons of kidnapping and forcing her away.

Particulars of the Fire at Rock Island.

[From the Argus, 26th.]

About two o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out between the St. Charles saloon and a small building near it, formerly occupied as an auction room, on Madison street between Illinois and the levee. The St. Charles was owned and kept by Ben Smith. It was entirely consumed, with its contents. The loss on the stock and building was about $2,500; insurance $1,000. The frame building north of it was unoccupied. It was owned by C. B. Knox. It burned to the ground. Loss about $250—no insurance. The building south of the St. Charles was the Pacific House unoccupied, and owned by A. Frick. Loss $1,000—no insurance. J. & J. Webster, owned and occupied the next building as a grocery store. Their loss is heavy. They estimate it $7,000. They have an insurance of $3,000 in the Pacific United States companies—$500 on the buildings and $2,500 on the groceries. The insurance agent lives in St. Louis. The building south of Webster's was occupied as a dwelling house. It was damaged but little. The ten-pin alley belonging to Mr. Scheible was injured to the extent of three or four hundred dollars. There was no insurance on it. All the buildings burnt were frame. The number entirely consumed four—[illegible] injured.

Ratification Meeting.

First Rally of the Campaign.

The Republicans of the City of Chicago are requested to meet at the Mechanics' Institute Hall, corner of Clark and Washington streets, to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock, to ratify the nominations of the Republican County Convention.

Hon. Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin, the candidates and others, will address the meeting. Let all the people come!

By order of the Central Committee.

N. B. Judd, President.
B. F. Downing, Secretary.

A Rogue at Large.

Jesse Henderson, a colored man, who was arrested in this city for stealing a horse near Waukegan and breaking into a store at that place, stealing boots and shoes and other things, broke jail at Waukegan last Saturday night. He is supposed to have had assistants from the outside who furnished him with an iron bar by which he effected his escape. There was another prisoner in the jail, but he did not hear him until he had got into the hall, and was about unscrewing the lock upon the outside door. Had he remained, the Court now in session at Waukegan, would doubtless have given him a term in the Penitentiary.

A Woman Killed.

The *Journal* of last evening says:

A woman named Mott was killed by the eastward bound Burlington train near Wheaton, twenty-five miles from this city, on Wednesday afternoon last. The conductor of the Rockford freight saw her, about an hour previous, lying on the other track, and causing his train to be stopped, removed her out of danger, the woman being hopelessly drunk. Somehow she managed to crawl back again, and the engineer of the Burlington passenger train did not see her soon enough to check the engine, and the unfortunate woman was instantly killed."

At a meeting of the Directors of the Keokuk Branch of the State Bank of Iowa on Saturday evening, Samuel F. Miller was elected President, and J. W. McMillan, Cashier.

THE CITY.

Another fact for Advertisers.

The circulation of the Weekly Press and Tribune has gone up to *Twenty Thousand*, and the cry is "still they come." No paper in the whole West approaches this circulation.

No Quorum at the Common Council Chamber last evening, hence no meeting.

Daring Act of Burglary.—On Saturday morning last, about 5 o'clock, a daring scamp broke in the window of —— White's Hardware store, No. 200 Lake street, and took therefrom a gun worth $20. Pretty bold for a daylight performance.

Almost a Fire.—About half-past nine o'clock on Sunday evening, a fire (which might easily have proved a serious one) broke out in an Express office under the Revere House, in a pile of rubbish beneath a table, where it is supposed some one had thrown a lighted cigar. The smoke attracted attention before the fire had made headway beyond ready control.

Fatal Accident at Ill. Cent. R. R. Depot.—A fatal accident took place yesterday morning at the Ill. Cent. R. R. depot grounds, where the flag boy of the Chi., Bur. & Quincy R. R., while attempting to couple a car from a train, was run over and instantly killed, his body being frightfully mangled. Coroner Hansen held an inquest yesterday.

Surgeon Dentist.—Dr. John White has established an office at the north-west corner of Lake and La Salle streets, where he will practice his profession of Surgeon Dentist. Dr. White has practiced for the last twelve years in Philadelphia. He has had much experience, and enjoys a high reputation for skill in surgical and mechanical dentistry. He warrants his work to give entire satisfaction.

A Worthy Object.—A communication was laid before the Board of Trade yesterday, on behalf of Capt. Taylor, of the schooner Black Hawk, who lost his leg in attempting to save the life of a passenger who was caught in a coil while passing through the Welland Canal. A subscription sheet will be laid on the table on 'Change, to receive the names of all who are willing to assist him.

A correspondent at Jefferson, Cook county, writes us, that since the publication of Trumbull's and Lincoln's speeches in the Press and Tribune, every voter in town except one has declared in favor of Old Abe. The exception is an Irishman, an inmate of the Poor House, who says that he goes for Douglas because he married into a Catholic family! Paraphrasing the *Times'* well known sentence, the writer says, "We are all Republicans!" That town is well named. Three cheers for Jefferson!

Robbing the Printers.—The world is far gone in wickedness, if robbing the printer can be looked upon with any other sentiment than that of utter abhorrence and detestation, an act to be set down in the category generically referred to in the phrase "crowding the mourners." And yet the moon of Sunday night did look down on some heartless wretch who had broken into our counting-room, through an entry window, and forced open the money drawer, making off with the till, which contained about $13 in change and small bills. The till was found in an adjacent alley; the thief hasn't been found yet. If he have not a face of brass keeping company with his heart of steel, he cannot long be at large. His shame-facedness will betray him. Robbing the printers, indeed!

English Opera Company.—This company, in "Somnambula," last evening, was greeted by a large but not specially brilliant audience, at McVicker's Theatre. The performance was not of a character to endure sharp and vigorous criticism; but as it is the nearest approach to Opera that Chicago has ever been permitted to enjoy, it must, like a gift horse, be accepted without complaint. We could point out grievous defects; but the task would be ungracious, because as Chicago has not many musical ears to be offended by a neglect of the niceties of the vocal art, but few would be instructed, and, perhaps, none profited by our cavils. It is sufficient to say that the company seem to do their best, and that they are, as we hope they may continue to be, rewarded by success.

A Mysterious Disappearance.—A Mrs. Wilson came from Milwaukee about two weeks since for the purpose of finding her husband and children. The former had left and taken the latter with him. The children were in the orphan asylum until the 18th. She saw them once and was informed they were to be sent to country homes soon. Four weeks ago yesterday she left the residence of Dr. Wardner to visit the children again, but they had been sent away. She left the asylum—but nothing has been heard from her since. It is feared she has destroyed herself, which she previously threatened to do. She was entirely without money or any means whatever; had been stopping at the Doctor's nearly one week. We understand the children were taken away because of intemperate habits. She had seen far better circumstances, and seemed crushed by a weight of grief and remorse. Any information regarding her would be thankfully received by the family of Dr. Wardner, at 44 West Washington street.

New Canal Boats.—The Canal Boat *Asia* has just been launched at the boat-yard of Messrs. Akhurst & Douglas, on the South Branch, in the West Division, near Twelfth-st., and was yesterday towed down the river with flying colors by the tug *Mosher*, to the dock of Messrs. Mather & Co., of the Northern Transportation Company, where the excellent achievement of her builders was fully accepted, and received into the Company's line.

The *Asia* is of the same class and size as the "A & D" recently launched at the same yard and both are additions to our canal fleet well worthy the notice of shippers and others doing business on the canal, being highly creditable in all respects as to model and finish, but especially noteworthy in their uniting large storage capacity with light draught. The *Asia*, light, draws 10¼ inches, and will prove equally remarkable when loaded. She was built under the supervision of Mr. Mather, and her builders, Messrs. Akhurst & Douglas, late of New York, have now still another boat under contract for the Northern Transportation Company. The stone boat H. G. Loomis, by the same builders, for the Ill. Stone Co., will carry three cords more stone than any other of her compeers, with the same draught of water.

THE GREAT ILL. CENTRAL DEPOT SUIT.

$2,000,000 Involved.

Important Trial in the U. S. Circuit Court.

In the United States Circuit Court, Hon. John McLean Presiding, Hon. Thos. Drummond Associate Judge.—*Geo. C. Bates vs. Ill. Central Railroad Company.*—The case of Geo. C. Bates vs. the Illinois Central Railroad Company—the well-known action of ejectment brought for the recovery of the Depot Grounds of the I. C. R. R. Co., was brought to trial yesterday. This case and that of *Morgan vs. P. & O. R. R. Co.* has been in course of preparation for the arrival of Judge McLean, who it was intended should try these two cases. It is a case of vast importance, involving, as it does, property to the amount of about two millions of dollars—being the whole of the grounds occupied by the magnificent depot buildings of the Illinois Central Railroad, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, a part of those of the Chicago & Galena Union Railroad, and the enormous warehouses of Sturgess & Buckingham.

The case was called up at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Messrs. McLean, Wills, Causion, Hooper and Mr. Bates himself appeared for the plaintiff. Messrs. Joy, Douglas, Stuart and Beckwith appeared for the defendants. After some delay the following jury was empannelled: Samuel Hoard, Augustine Chester, Joseph Rock, William Rose, J. M. Loomis, E. G. Perry, L. K. Osborne, Cyril D. Carpenter, Joseph G. Burt, Wm. H. Murray, B. C. Thompson and Henry Butler.

Mr. McLean proceeded to open the case on behalf of the plaintiff.

MR. MCLEAN'S REMARKS.

Gentlemen of the Jury:—With the permission and in the presence of the Court, I will state to you, as briefly as I can, the nature of the claim which we present for your consideration. It is an action of ejectment, brought by the plaintiff, Geo. C. Bates, to recover possession of the grounds known as the Depot Grounds of the Illinois Central Railroad.

Before stating to you the ground upon which we expect to sustain our claim, I will show you this map, which will give you an idea of the locality. [Mr. McLean exhibited a map showing the site of the buildings, the old course of the Chicago River, the harbor, the Government piers which, it is alledged, changed the mouth of the river, the old sand bar, etc.] We claim that this piece of ground here denominated "sand bar" is a part of the north fraction of sec. 10, town 39, and our title embraces all that portion of ground extending from the north side of the river.

To sustain this claim we will show you the possession of the property in Mr. Kinzie as early as the year 1804, at which time Mr. Kinzie came to Chicago as a pioneer, encountering all the dangers of a pioneer life, which at that time were very great. The possession of this section was in the Kinzie family up to 1812, which you will remember was the year of the massacre here at Chicago. Then they were driven off and their lives were saved by the interposition of friendly Indians, who took them away and delivered them up as prisoners of war to the British. Their possession was thus interrupted in 1812 at the time of the massacre, and when the fort was burned and all the whites inhabitants driven off.

That intermission continued from 1812 to 1816, at which time the Fort was rebuilt, and under its protection, the Kinzie family again took possession of their homestead situated on this north section. That possession continued uninterrupted up to the time of pre-emption when our title legally begins. Under the pre-emption law of 1830, Robert Kinzie, one of the sons of the pioneer who died in 1828, entered his claim at the land office at Palestine in this State. That entry was made for the benefit of the Kinzie family, and possession under it was continued in the family until certain portions of the property were disposed of. It was then held by the grantees of Kinzee through whom we claim down to the time that we were dispossessed by the Illinois Central Railroad Company.

This entry at Palestine was made at an office which had no authority to receive the entry for lands in this district. By law, the office where these lands were to be entered had been changed from Palestine to another land district, but the party seeking to claim his right of pre-emption had paid his money to the Government. The Government received it, issued the receipt of the receiver and the certificate of the register. The transaction was a fair one, founded on the law, and admitted by the Government officers; was *bona fide* in every respect, and was entitled to that kind consideration which it has always been the policy of this Government to extend to the pioneers under the pre-emption laws. The claim having been entered in the wrong office, there was an irregularity at that date in the title. This irregularity was cured by the law of 1836, and by the issue of the patent in 1837, to Robert Kinzie, the pre-emptor. Prior to 1857, and after the pre-emption of 1831, we expect to show a subdivision of a portion of this fractional section into lots by Robert Kinzie, called "Kinzie's Addition." By this addition, lots were laid out running across this very property, and what is now the mouth of the river, which was high land running across.

The parties purchasing entered into possession. This point called "sand bar" was of a permanent character down to the time of the erection of the piers by the government. It was firm land. The mouth of the river as it existed at the time of the pre-emption in 1831, and up to the time of the building of the piers, was down, I believe, about where Madison street now is. Now it empties as you are aware a long way above. This change in the mouth of the river was occasioned by the government building the piers across this neck of land. It was to straighten the course of the river instead of permitting it to curve down. They built the piers across so as to change the mouth. This was done without our consent, and in doing so they took our property without making us any compensation. That was the natural effect of the location of these piers across this neck of land. It changed the currents in the lake and caused an overflow and the washing away of our land, where always before the currents of the lake had made an accumulation. You are all familiar with the fact that north of the piers the land is accumulating to a large extent. Accretions have formed from the lake. Before the building of the piers this sand bar accumulated as that does now, but by this wrongful act of the government the currents of the lake were changed and the consequence was that in 1838-9 this property was overflowed.

In 1835 this property was sold by Kinzie to one Henry Moore. The deed in technical language calls for the sand-bar, and goes on to describe this neck of land which we now claim. We shall show you title from Moore by various legal conveyances down to the plaintiff in this case, as also title from the owners of those various lots, which I told you ran across this sand-bar. We shall show you by various deeds a title to all this property down to the plaintiff, where it is brought back again into the possession of the Kinzie family—the plaintiff being a member of that family by marriage.

Henry Moore purchased this property in 1835, for $10,000—$1,000 of which was paid down, and the balance never was paid, so that Robert Kinzie, who sold that property, never received anything but a thousand dollars for it. Notes were given for the balance, and a mortgage taken to secure them, and those notes are now under the control of the plaintiff in this action. We expect to show that the defendants took possession of this property with full knowledge of this claim existing which the plaintiff here represents. They cannot claim that they are innocent persons, having purchased property without notice of an outstanding title, and thus appeal to your sympathies on account of the vast expenditures they have been at in erecting structures on this property. They not only had that notice which the records of your County give them, but actual notice of the whole transaction. This, gentlemen, is our claim.

MR. JOY'S REPLY.

Mr. Joy, in behalf of the defence, replied at much greater length than Mr. McLean, and we have room only for the substance of his remarks. He stated that the I. C. R. R. Co. have expended not less than a million of dollars on this property in perfect good faith and confidence that they they had a valid title. The map shown by Mr. McLean was made in 1854. A year after the piers were erected, and it does not give a fair representation. The true position of the points is given in a plat made in 1821. The sand bar had been cut through rapidly and changed in length and form. As it existed prior to 1830, it stretched across the present mouth of the river, down along the whole length of the fraction of Sec. 10, and upon Sec. 15, below. The battle between the current of the river, as it ran out, and the waves of the lake coming in, had formed a bar along the south shore for over half a mile. He contended that none of this sand bar ever belonged to the north fraction of Sec. 10. The plat was laid off in 1818. In 1821-2 the maps were made by which the land was sold, and those maps do not exhibit any sand bar. The law of the United States is that the buyer gets his land according to a map kept in the office of the Surveyor General. This bar is not on that map, and thus the land was sold. In 1821-2 or '3, certain parties made an opening through this sand bar at the mouth of the river, and in a short time the old controversy between the lake and the river began, which continued so that before 1830 that sand bar was re-formed again. He contended, that the "sand bar" was really a mere bar, in the proper sense of the word. It was a bar to the water and to access at the mouth of the river. At times, there was indeed no mouth to the river the water during dry seasons percolating through the bar with no perceptible stream. The mouth of the river was where the surveyors considered it to be, and where they have placed it on the plats. In 1824 Congress passed an act authorizing the President to make surveys for canals and railroads, such as the public interest required. In 1827, the lands were granted to the Illinois and Michigan Canal. In 1829, before Kinzie had made his entry, and before the Pre-emption Law was passed, this harbor was surveyed under the authority of Government, and a plan made and transmitted to the War Department, placing the harbor where it now is. In 1833, Congress passed an act to build the piers at the mouth of the river. They were built through, and in 1834 vessels passed in and out. Kinzie then lived in the city. He came to this city not as a farmer—not as a pioneer cultivator of the soil—but as an Indian trader, who came here to make money out of the Indians. He built a house on the north portion of this fraction, and carried on his trade with the Indians. In May, 1831, he made an entry, availing himself of the law passed for the benefit of farmers, taking a farm, though he was a trader, and though he had lived on the North side for thirty years on Government land, without paying any rent. He entered the land at Palestine in this State.

In 1835, when speculation ran high, when they say Kinzie made this deed, George E. Walker, now of Ottawa, a Government surveyor or conceived the idea that that sand bar was land which had never been sold. He thought it was valuable. Kinzie had never set up a claim to it, and Walker applied to have it surveyed, and the Surveyor-General ordered the survey; and here is the survey made in 1836, with the sand bar upon it before it was washed away.

As it was not surveyed in 1835, George E. Walker and James Kinzie, half-brother of these Kinzies, went to pre empt it under the law of 1834. In '35 they took possession of the sand bar, and built a house upon it, claiming it as squatters upon public lands. Kinzie then set up no claim to it, but was an intimate friend of Walker's. Kinzie and Walker located a "float" upon it, and Kinzie saw them there without dreaming of setting up a claim against them. Then there was a lawyer in this city of the name of Moore, who thought himself better informed about law than Kinzie and Walker, and had the same idea that Mr. Bates has—that this might be claimed as belonging to the north fraction. He suggested it to Kinzie, and though the other parties were in possession; a private transaction was made between them by which he deeds to Moore what is called the "sand bar," in a quit-claim deed. The manner of the transaction showed that he had not the slightest idea that he had any property there. It was a mere quit-claim—not a warranty deed. He knew others were claiming it, and Walker never knew of the existence of that deed until I informed him of it the other day, though he was in possession of the property for some time.

—In this State of things the pier had been built—the harbor improved and the mouth of the river was where nature placed it. The sand bar was really a bar across the mouth of the river, formed by the counter influences of the waves from the lake and the current of the river. When the piers were built and the river diverted, the currents of the lake coming in, not meeting the current of the river behind the sand bar, began to beat over into the bed of the river, until in 1836 the sand bar disappeared two years after the pier was built. It gradually wore away until little or none of it was left.

It was a narrow strip twenty-five or thirty-five feet wide, and of course it would take but a little while to wear it away and in a short time it was gone. The sand bar used to extend for half a mile along the shore, being a deposite of sand formed by these opposite currents. It has been the case for months during the summer there was no mouth for that river at all, and it was completely shut in. Men passed with teams and cattle dry shod from the North to the South Side. The small amount of water from the river percolated through. The waves banked it up, and the water was thus shut in. Where then was the mouth?

Three months before he made his entry, Chicago and the Northern part of this State were set off from that district, so that the land was not subject to entry, and his entry was void, as has been decided by the Supreme Court, and in this case decided by the Attorney General to be void. The only way men who thus entered lands obtained a title was by an act of Congress. There were a good many farmers in that situation, and Congress passed a law allowing them to keep their lands. Kinzie availed himself of that, and on the 4th of July, 1835, his title to the N. fraction accrued, and not before. Then the river was running as it is now. The argument is that at the time the Government gave that patent, they were deeding away all the works around that harbor, with the right to shut up the harbor for three-fourths of a mile down the Lake shore. Such a position is untenable. The Illinois Central Railroad did not dispossess Kinzie. When they came there, the land was 10 feet under water. He had been dispossessed by the winds and the waves, and remained so for 20 years, and no man thought of setting up this claim until Mr. Bates returned from California in 1856. Neither Bates nor the Kinzie family had the remotest title to that or the North front itself. Kinzie had had his patrimony and spent it. In 1842 he was a bankrupt and his property passed to the benefit of his creditors.

The deed to Moore was in 1835, Walker & Kinzie being in possession. Moore was a New England lawyer, and not the wisest man in the world, or he never would have ventured a fortune on a sand bar. But speculation was high—he ventured, and in 1836 the winds and waves washed away the sand bar, and it so remained until the year 1852.

In 1851 the I. C. R. R. was chartered. They spent one year in surveys. By their charter they were authorized to build their depot within the limits of Lake Michigan. Had Kinzie possessed any title, it would have passed to the State when the sand bar was washed away, just as when land washes away on the shores of the ocean in England, it belongs to the crown.

Under the act chartering the Railroad, we located the depots on that ground, intending to fill it up as we have since done.

Mr. Joy then gave some account of the litigation between the riparian owners along the Lake Shore and the Railroad. The Government owned a piece of land immediately south of the pier, and extending some distance south. The sand bar had increased and spread across what had been the bed of the river. The Government had taken possession by force of the land which had been the old sand bar, and we paid them $45,000 for it, including in the deed not only the land, but the accretion thereafter. We did not dispossess the plaintiff. The Lake was in possession of part, and the Government was in possession in part.

We went there and upon that naked bar poured out money like water—built magnificent structures, unsurpassed for their purposes in this country—perhaps in the world.

Then Mr. Bates came along, and last Spring Bates and a man named Coggswell Green, and John A. Wells of this city, entered into an agreement by which George C. Bates was to go and buy up all these pretended claims upon this property. Green and another gentleman were to sustain the litigation which might arise from it at Washington. John A. Wells was to do the litigation which might arise from it in Chicago, and they were to divide the plunder among them. Coggswell and his partner were to have one quarter, Wells was to have a quarter, and George C. Bates one half.

Geo. C. Bates follows up Moore. He was a bankrupt in Massachusetts in 1842—who died afterwards. This with other property in the West was sold in Massachusetts at the sale of his property for the sum of $8 in the Spring of 1843. This property out of which Bates is to make his fortune was bought from a bankrupt estate for $8, together with a large amount of other property. When Bates got them he had died and this sale had taken place. It had remained from '43 to '57 without a deed being executed from the bankrupt's assignee. Reuben Moore had not taken his deed and never would have done so had not Bates followed it up. Reuben Moore died after making a will giving whatever he had to his wife. Bates gets two lawyers to go to the widow, and they procured her consent that the assignee should make a deed of this property. They pay her a small sum of money—I think $500—for her interest in all her property in the West.

There is one part of this claim. But he had to make a trade with the two lawyers, though that was probably all understood before. He agrees to give them the $500, and $250 more, besides one-tenth of what he makes out of the Railroad. The lawyers agree to it, and that forms one portion of this claim.

When Kinzie laid out his lots, he left them open at the lower end across the sand bar. That was in 1833. He laid them out far enough to reach the pier, which was not yet built. They were intended as water lots to front the pier. The line he drew down would have stretched across, but his object was only to reach the pier which he knew the government was about to build, so he laid out the lots very long.

In 1835, Cyrus H. McCormick, bought of Kinzie, four of these lots on the North Side as water lots. The pier was then built, but by the designation they would stretch across the pier. McCormick built his reaper factory on these lots. The south side washed away. McCormick lives in this city. He has stood upon that side and seen the Ill. Central spend a million of money on what he now claims as his property, but which was then ten feet under water. Did he pretend that he owned a title there then? After we have spent all this money, McCormack never having set up a claim, last September Bates went to McCormack to buy up that shadow of a title to this ground—makes an arrangement to get a deed for the lower end of the lot, stretching across the pier. McCormack deeds them to him for $1,000, as the papers show. Thus, Bates, in this instance, seems to have bought up a lot of old State outstanding titles against the railroad depot, which the parties never dreamed of prosecuting, and when he gets them he will have to divide the spoils amongst the parties, himself a mere trustee. He will find himself, before he is done, in the position of the cat whose paws the monkey used, to pull the nuts out of the fire.

We assume the position as a point of law before the Court that Kinzie never had any title to this property whatever, even if he got his title in 1831—that the meanderings the Lake Shore, not the river, as made by the government commence on the east side of that Fractional Section, run along the lake shore until they strike the mouth of the river, run across the mouth and on the lake shore, showing the real mouth of the river. The Government Surveyors, in this map, called that the mouth of the river, fixing it as a monument.

If the Court should disagree with us in that, we contend that Kinzie's title did not accrue until 1836, and in 1836 the mouth of the river was where the surveyors had fixed it and where it now is. Kinzie's own plat shows the river just where it now is, and precisely where the Government Surveyors fixed it.

We shall contend, if mistaken on the first point, that taking his deed under an act of Congress in 1836, as it then ran, no man could think that the government intended to deed away all its improvements here, and confer the right of stopping the river. If in either of these positions the Court disagree with us, we shall fall back upon another position, to wit: that the sand bar had been washed away so utterly, and in such a manner and form, that even had Kinzie once owned it, it reverted back and became the bed of the lake, and the property of the State—was navigable, and was used by the State as a public highway; that the State, as sovereign, acquired the property; that no right whatever of reclamation existed in such a case; that it was deeded to us by the State, as decided by the Supreme Court, and under that deed we have a broad and exclusive right.

Other questions will arise in the progress of this case upon the title the plaintiff presents. There will be questions of law for the Courts, and probably the questions of law in this case may settle the case before it reaches the jury.

The witnesses for the plaintiff were now called, but only three of them answered to their names. As the first evidence to be introduced by the plaintiff would involve questions of law requiring considerable time for their discussion Court adjourned.

Railroad Smash-up—Fatal Accident.—On Saturday afternoon last an accident of a serious and fatal nature took place on the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, a few miles south of this city. A construction train was passing along the line at usual running speed, when a cow suddenly jumped upon the track, too late to allow the engineer to check his engine. The cars and locomotive were thrown off the track and considerably injured, while three men on the train were so seriously wounded that one of them died about nine hours after and the life of the other is despaired of.

The sufferers were: Edward Murphy, leg crushed so badly as to demand amputation, which was performed about 9 o'clock P. M. by Drs. Davis and Powell, at the Mercy Hospital, whither the injured were removed; from previous loss of blood and exhaustion, reaction failed to take place, and he died about 2 o'clock Sunday morning. John Donevan's right leg badly lacerated, and compound fracture of the ankle; not expected to survive. Thos. Hoyle, fore arm fractured and hips bruised; will probably recover.

Murphy was an Irishman about thirty years of age, unmarried and relatives living in New York. He lived at the Summit

The New Iron Pile Lighthouse—Visit of the Board of Trade—Letter of Col. Graham.—In accordance with the invitation expressed in the subjoined letter from Col. Graham, the Board of Trade in a numerous voluntary deputation visited the new iron pile Lighthouse, now in course of construction at the mouth of our harbor. The visitors expressed themselves in the highest degree pleased and interested by their visit.

Office General Superintendence of Lake Harbor Works, Chicago, Sept. 27, 1858.

Julian S. Rumsey, Esq., President of the Board of Trade, Chicago:

Dear Sir:—I called this morning at the Board of Trade Rooms to invite you and the other members of the Board of Trade to visit the work now going on under my plan and direction for the construction of the foundations for the new Iron Light House to be placed just north of the eastern or lakeward extremity of the north pier of Chicago Harbor.

The piers of defence to protect the light house from the collision of vessels are now permanently established in position. We are now engaged in driving the piles of support for the heavy superstructure to which I would particularly invite your attention, as this important part of the work will soon (perhaps within two or three days should the weather continue favorable so long) be finished and covered over, so as to be concealed from view, by the upper flooring of the base of support.

The piles are of white oak, hewn one foot square, clear of sap; they are thirty feet long, and are driven from eighteen to twenty-two feet into the soil—sand and clay—at the bottom of the lake or basin to be enclosed. They receive on an average from eighty-five to one hundred blows, each, from a cast iron pile-hammer weighing 2,240 pounds or one ton, beginning with a fall of twenty feet perpendicular height, and ending with a fall of forty feet. In this consists the permanency of the foundation and its capability to sustain—under any vicissitude of storm or hurricane—the great weight of the iron tower to be erected upon it. This iron tower was constructed in accordance with my plan and under my direction, by Messrs. Merrick & Sons, of Philadelphia. It and the lantern and illuminating apparatus are all here, and if we have a fair proportion of weather, free from strong winds, so as to enable us to work on the water, I hope to be able to show the new light to mariners before the close of the present season of navigation.

Thinking the subject would be interesting to the Board of Trade, I have taken the liberty to address you this note,

I remain, dear sir, very respectfully, yours, &c., &c,
J. D. Graham,
Lt. Colonel, Supt's. Engineer.

Meeting of Board of Education.

SPECIAL MEETING.

Chicago, September 15, 1858.

Present—Messrs. Haven, Moseley, Carpenter, Adams, Brooks, Hayes, Porter, Brewster, Ward, Bass, Foster, Dore and Baumann.

Absent—Messrs. Higginson and Hoard.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

On motion of Mr. Mosely, the Committee on Buildings and Grounds were instructed to erect immediately a school building on the school lot at the corner of Twelfth street and Wabash avenue, at a cost not to exceed fifteen hundred dollars.

W. H. Wells, Sec'y.

REGULAR MEETING.

Chicago, September 25, 1858.

Present—Messrs. Haven, Hoard, Carpenter, Ward, Moseley, Bass, Adams, Foster, Porter, Brooks, Dore and Baumann.

Absent—Messrs. Higginson, Brewster and Hayes.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Dore offered the following resolution, which was adopted by the Board:

Whereas, Certain entries appear in the "General Records" of the Ogden School, in the hand writing of the late principal, A. H. Fitch, under date of March and July, which do not relate to the business of the school or the proper uses of said records, and which are impertinent and scandalous, therefore

Resolved, That the Superintendent be instructed to take said book from the school and supply its place with another.

On motion of Mr. Brooks, it was voted that the foregoing resolution be inserted in the Record book taken from the Ogden School.

Mr. Bass resigned his place as Chairman of the Committee on the Ogden School, and the President appointed Mr. Adams to fill the vacancy. Mr. Adams was also appointed one of the Committee on Text Books and one of the Committee on the Washington School.

Mr. Ward, Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, presented a report, which was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Moseley, the Chairman of the Committee on Buildings and Grounds, and the Superintendent were authorized to hire rooms for a branch of the Scammon School.

On motion of Mr. Dore, the rule of the Board respecting the use of Dictionaries in the schools was so amended as to read the same as it did before the last change in the rule was made.

On motion of Mr. Moseley, teachers' certificates were granted to the following applicants: Mrs. Anne M. J. Dow; Misses Martha A. Fennimore, Jenette W. Senter, Jerusha C. Cooper, Eliza L. Forbes, Mary Gurnee, Helen M. Gurnee, Martha J. Walt, Aurelia S. Russell, Judith A. Gaffney, Emily A. Naramore, Mary E. Hartwell, Harriet E. Harmon, Harriet M. Messer, and Mr. Eugene D. Alken.

On motion of Mr. Moseley, the following appointments were made:

Misses Ellen M. Wadsworth and Eliza L. Forbes, assistants in the Primary Department of the Jones School; Mrs. Alice M. Daniels, assistant in the Grammar Department of the Scammon School; Miss Elizabeth S. Tanner, assistant in the Grammar Department of the Kinzie School; Misses Gertrude Van Patten and Helen A. Butler, assistants in the Primary Department of the Washington School; Miss Harriet Barnes, assistant in the Grammar Department of the Moseley School; Miss Mary Gurnee, assistant in the Primary Department of the Moseley School; and Miss Harriet M. Messer, assistant in the Grammar Department of the Foster School. Salary of each $300.

On motion of Mr. Bass the Committee on Temporary Instruction were authorized to engage a male Principal for the new school on Reuben street.

The following pupils were re-admitted to seats in the High School:

Sarah A. White, Emily H. Naramore, Emeline N. Bliss, Anna Datch, Elizabeth M. Rickcords, Fannie Sutton, Rebecca H. Ostrom, Robert Currie.

The following communication was received from the teachers of the High School:

To the Board of Education of the City of Chicago:

Gentlemen: The High School has now been organized two years, and is still entirely destitute of maps, apparatus, and all appliances for illustrating the different departments of science.

It is quite impossible to afford adequate instruction in Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, etc., without the apparatus for experiments.

As the class which entered at the organization of the School will graduate at the close of the present year, it seems necessary for their benefit that some provision should be made immediately for supplying the requisite apparatus.

It would require at least one thousand dollars, expended in the purchase of apparatus, to meet the present urgent necessities of the institution; and even this expenditure would leave some departments wholly unsupplied.

The teachers in the High School would, therefore, respectfully call the attention of the Board of Education to these circumstances, and request them to adopt such measures as may seem to them best for supplying the deficiency.

Mr. Moseley offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The successful prosecution of study in the Chicago High School requires an immediate expenditure of at least $1,000, in the purchase of apparatus to illustrate the different branches of science, and

Whereas, That there are nearly two children now enrolled in the public schools of the city still unprovided with school accommodations, notwithstanding the Board of Education are practicing the most rigid economy in expending all the money authorized by the City Charter, to be raised for school purposes, therefore

Resolved, That the Superintendent be instructed to prepare a subscription paper, to be circulated among the patrons and friends of the High School, for the purpose of raising at least $1,000, to be expended by the Board of Education in procuring suitable apparatus for the School.

Mr. Moseley proposed to head this paper with a subscription of $250, to be paid on condition that the amount of not less than $1,000 shall be subscribed in the next thirty days.

On motion of Mr. Moseley, the Committees on the Washington and Brown Schools were instructed to fix temporarily the limits of a new district in the Northwest portion of the city, and report on the subject to this Board at a future meeting.

W. W. Wells, Sec'y.

A Waif.—On Sunday night a bright, lively female infant, apparently about a week old, was left in a boarding house on State-street, near Monroe. No clue has been obtained as to the shipper, as the package had no bill of lading.

The Temperance Ovation.—The meeting of the friends of temperance in general, and of John B. Gough, the celebrated apostle of temperance in particular, at Metropolitan Hall this evening, will be of a most attractive and interesting character.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

United States Court—Hon. John McLean, Presiding Judge.—*The Reaper Case.—C. H. McCormick vs. O. Hussey*, noticed in the Press and Tribune last week, was concluded last Monday and taken under advisement by the Court.

In the case of *Eaton vs. Minahan & Simpson*, tried last term and resulting in a verdict in favor of the defendants, a motion for a new trial was made and argued. This was also taken under advisement by the Court, and no decision has yet been announced.

R. P. Morgan vs. Peoria & Oquawka Railroad Company.—This heavy suit which has been on trial again for a week past, has excited considerable attention, as was manifested by the number of spectators during its various stages. It is a suit involving a large amount of money, and has been litigated for several years with unequaled zeal and pertinacity on both sides. Three several times has it been through long and spirited jury trials. The facts are briefly as follows:

Col. R. P. Morgan, the plaintiff, contracted with the P. & O. R. R. Co. in October, 1855, to grade and tie fifty-one miles of road, extending from Middeport in Iroquois County to the junction with the C. A. & St. L. R. R., at $5,000 per mile. The payments were to be made monthly, as the estimates were approved and presented, in a stock subscription in Iroquois Co., to the amount of $50,000; when that was exhausted, in the company's bonds without coupons—the coupons to be attached at the completion of the work.

The stock subscription of $50,000 was paid over as the monthly estimates were presented, and thus Col. Morgan went on and completed about thirty miles of his contract. The President declined to issue the bonds when the subsequent estimates were presented, though he accepted an order by Morgan on him for the amount due. The reason the bonds were not issued was they would be worthless in the market to the holder, Morgan, and ruinous to the credit of the company issuing them. Col. Morgan then ceased to prosecute this work further and brought this suit.

It was tried at the July term, 1857, before Judge Drummond, and after occupying eleven days resulted in a verdict for Col. Morgan of $47,000. A new trial was had by agreement of parties in November following, and after six days resulted in a verdict of $50,000.

A new trial was again granted on a defect in the plaintiff's pleadings, and the case was continued over nearly a year, until last week it was brought up before Judge McLean for another final settlement. In the meantime the counsel had been busied with the same suit in another form in chancery, besides half a dozen minor actions growing out of it. The present trial has occupied five days, and has been conducted with great ability by the counsel on both sides. The evidence was concluded on Friday, and Saturday was consumed by the arguments of Mr. Peabody for the plaintiff, and Judge Purple and Mr. Beckwith for the defence. The concluding argument was delivered yesterday morning, by Judge Arrington, when, after having heard the instructions of the Court from Judge McLean, the jury retired, and, after deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff for $62,500.

The absorbing case of Bates vs. the Illinois Central Railroad Company will be found reported fully in an adjoining column.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator in another column.

Economical Mothers make a note of it!—Tappen Brothers, 108 Lake street, having determined to close up their boys' and youths' clothing department, have marked them down to prime cost.

Unity Church, North Chicago.—There will be a meeting of the members of the Unity Church at North Market Hall, on Thursday evening next, Sept. 30, at 6½ o'clock, for the transaction of important business. All those desirous of uniting with, or aiding the cause of Unitarian Christianity in the North Division, are invited to attend. By order of the Trustees.

Chicago, Sept. 27, 1858. W. F. Buckingham, Sec'y.

Real Estate Sale.—The increased demand for residence property has induced some of our property holders to sell a "few of the same kind left" of lots from last years sales, among which may be noticed in our advertising columns a sale of valuable property just south of the city limits. This property is valuable for residences and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Don't forget the time, 2 o'clock, and at No. 18 Dearborn street, where carriages will be ready to convey all wishing to attend the sale free of charge.

New Advertisements.

BORROWED.—THE PARTY WHO TOOK a Gold Pen from my desk in room No. 1 Press and Tribune Building. If he will return it, will be liberally compensated, and no questions asked. B. W. SPEARS.

A YOUNG WOMAN WANTS A SITUATION as Plain Sewer or Dress Maker. Will go out to work by the week or take the sewing in the house. Please call at 195 Farquer street, West Side. se28b16-3t*

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A DRUG Store, by a young man who has several years experience in the business, and can give good references where last employed.—Is not afraid of work, and is willing to make himself generally useful—would have no objections to going to the country. Address "G. A. M." Channahon, Will county, Ill. se28b10-1t*

WANTED AT ONCE.—A NURSERYman to go to a farm eighteen miles from the city to prune and transplant trees. None but those experienced and can come well recommended need apply. G. E. CULVER, at the office of Culver & Bunker, 125 South Water street. se28b8 3t

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—THE South-east corner of Van Buren and Griswold sts., having 100 feet front on Van Buren and 50 feet on Griswold street, and being just opposite the Rock Island Depot. For price and terms apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., se28b13 8t Lasalle street.

IMMENSE WHOLESALE STOCK —of— Clothing at Retail.
The success we met with last year when we offered our goods at retail has induced us to manufacture a stock of fine goods well adapted to the city Retail Trade. From and after this date, our entire Stock will be offered at Retail at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
Huntington, Wadsworth & Parks, se28b11-3m 58 and 60 LAKE STREET.

THE FIFTH ANNUAL FAIR —of the— DU PAGE COUNTY Agricultural & Mechanical Society Will be held WHEATON on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 29th and 30th inst.
The Equestrian Display by Ladies will take place on Wednesday.
The Annual Address, by the Rev. E. Barber, of Naperville, on Thursday. Also the competition for the Silver Cups for best Trotting on the (half mile) Track on the grounds.
Good accommodations for refreshments are provided for visitors.
Fair Ground half a mile from the Depot of the Galena Railroad—25 miles from the city. se28b9-1t

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!
ERNESTIN, or the HEART'S LONGING; by Aleth. 12mo. Cloth. $1 25.
"A work of very remarkable power and intense interest. In some respects it will remind the reader of the far-famed Bronte Novels."—Critic.
BRANDON, or A HUNDRED YEARS AGO. A tale of the American Colonies, by Osmond Tiffany, Esq. 12mo. Cloth. $1.00.
EDDIES ROUND THE RECTORY. By Owen Varra. Paper cover, 38 cents.
"They are eddies of a sweet and sparkling current."—News.
THE PEARLS OF THOUGHT.—Religious and Philosophical—gathered from the Old Authors. Uniform with THE WORDS OF JESUS. 18mo. Cloth gilt, 50 cents.
For sale by GEORGE A. CARNES, se28b14 124 Lake street.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—NOTICE is hereby given that on Monday, the 25th day of October 1858, the undersigned, assignees of W. & S. T. Wentworth, will offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, the following described property, of the effects to them assigned, for the benefit of the creditors of W. & S. T. Wentworth, viz: The whole of that certain block of frame dwelling houses or buildings, situated on lots one (1), two (2), three (3), four (4), five (5) and six (6), in block thirteen (13), in Butler, Wright & Webster's Addition to Chicago, together with the lease and leasehold of said lots for the unexpired term, according to said lease.
Also, all of our interest as such assignees, in and to lots twelve (12) and thirteen (13) in block sixteen (16) of Butler, Wright & Webster's Addition to Chicago, with the [illegible] without any reserve, for cash, unless sooner disposed of at private sale. Sale to be had on the premises.
GEO. M. WELLS, HENRY T. HELM, Assignees of W. & S. T. Wentworth. se28b12 1m

WHEREAS, ON THE SIXTH DAY OF March, A. D. 1858, Carter Lamb, Maria L. Lamb, Orrin H. Salisbury and Lucina H. Salisbury executed to me a Trust Deed [illegible]
WILLIAM W. WHEELER, Trustee. Chicago, September 17th, 1858.

Lake Michigan Steamboat Line. EVENING BOAT FOR MILWAUKEE. ON AND AFTER MONDAY, SEPT. 27TH, the Favorite Low Pressure STEAMER TRAVELLER, Capt. Henry Fish, will leave her Dock (below Rush street bridge) every evening at 10 o'clock for Milwaukee [illegible]
FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOW RATES. For Freight or Passage apply on board or to G. C. WHEELER, Agent. [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

DRY GOODS REMOVAL.
P. PALMER TO 112, 114 and 116 Lake Street.
JUST RECEIVED, 400 PACKAGES FALL GOODS! IN SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES. CLOAKS, HOSIERY, DOMESTICS.

CARPETS! DAILY ARRIVALS AT P. PALMER'S 112, 114 & 116 Lake St.
REAL ENGLISH
VELVET....CARPETS.
BRUSSELS....CARPETS.
TAPESTRY....CARPETS.
MEDALION....CARPETS.
THREE PLY....CARPETS.
INGRAIN....CARPETS.
CURTAIN GOODS! Oil Cloths, Mattresses, &c.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS, —FOR— FALL TRADE. (FOR CASH ONLY.) 300 PACKAGES JUST RECEIVED AT The New Stores, 112, 114 and 116 Lake Street. P. PALMER.
Special Notice: Possessing facilities not enjoyed by any other firm in the Trade, I am prepared to offer DRY GOODS at less Prices than any other House in this city. se25a929-3m

Candidates.

FOR SHERIFF.

Chicago, Sept. 1, 1858.

To Isaac Speer, Esq.: Dear Sir—We, the undersigned, would respectfully request you to allow your name to be used before the Republican Convention, for the purpose of nominating you for Sheriff of Cook County, to be held in Chicago, on Tuesday, Sept. 28th, 1858.

Daniel B. Heart, J. A. Tiffany, J. W. Hooker, S. G. Hooker, H. A. Clark, Alfred James, Henry Johnson, James Smith, Theo. Hartman, Mazer Thatcher, Wm. Abercrombie, H. Mowry, H. B. Rutan, John C. Roe, James Blake, Peter Corran, Chas. E. Roe, M. J. Reamers, Andrew Kemp, H. B. Williamson, Carlile Boyd, L. C. Hall, James Campbell, A. Kohn, Joseph Fisk, E. Taylor, O. P. Axtell, P. H. May, R. B. Sanderson, James A. Lee, A. Nickols, M. Bird, A. Brown, James Dayment, M. Hermann, M. Winte, David Swink, Isaac Dike, Wm. J. Willis, Otto Pelzer, Henry B. Dike, Geo. Morrey, Charles Lets, Wm. Gross, C. Affeld, A. L. Rogers, Lawrence Doyle, H. B. Camel, Geo. Miller, John Carrier, Lad Tachoo, Nikols Simon, John Myers, F. Becker, W. Hettich, A. Rende, P. Keeling, F. Fredericks, L. T. Myer, Henry Brownmiller, Geo. Lusse, F. Wedinger, T. Hutchinson, W. Rohnbach, A. Lichtenebert, Louis Sedeth, Fred. Engelman, Lewis Wettinger, W. H. Genowesth, J. H. Allen, C. Allen, Chas. Lichtenberger, Chr'n Lichtenberger, J. Beardsley, A. C. Vebbers, T. Shelton, H. Sellers, A. H. Young, G. W. Young, H. Snyder, H. Henson, J. S. Rowland, A. M. Hyde, L. Norton, Geo. H. Waller, C. T. Borne, D. P. Young, B. F. Chase, B. F. Hollister, C. H. Lillibridge, Henry Van Buren, C. Ipple, C. H. Lichtenberger, F. Fishbeck, Henry Verberstell, J. Hockey, H. P. Wetzel, Otto Auner, J. F. Van Denfanger, Victor B. Bell, And many others.

Messrs. J. W. Hooker, H. A. Clark, Alfred James, H. B. Wilmarth, Theobold Hartmann, and others.

Gents:—Having noticed your flattering request that I should allow my name to be used as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, I would say in reply, that although unexpected, I feel it my duty to place my name at the disposal of the Convention, and can only say, that if elected, the duties of the office will be performed to the best of my abilities. With much respect, yours, &c., ISAAC SPEER. se3-td-a976

Wanted.

WANTED.—ONE OR TWO GOOD Wood Turners to work in a Bedstead Factory. Address ROBT. B. BELL, Springfield, Illinois. se27-3t-a988

TROTTING HORSE WANTED FOR CASH.—Any one having a Horse that can trot a mile inside of three minutes, sound and kind, of good size, that they wish to dispose of for Cash, will please address "X. Y. Z." Box 3064, giving full description of the animal, color, age, etc., and where it can be seen. se24-1mo*a979

SITUATION AS HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A lady of experience and superior qualifications wishes a situation as housekeeper, either in a hotel or private family. The best references given. Apply at No. 50 North Peoria-st. se24-3t*-a978

WANTED—ENERGETIC YOUNG MEN to visit the large towns in the Northwest and obtain subscribers for the Northwestern Quarterly Magazine. Please address RUFUS BLANCHARD, 52 Lasalle street, Chicago.

WANTED, TO GO SOUTH, TWELVE Men, over twenty-two years of age and of good character, to act as agent in a respectable business, at which an energetic and intelligent man can clear over $800 during the Fall, Winter and Spring. The business remunerative in a few weeks after its commencement. Address (stamp inclosed), F. WYCKOFF, Chicago, Illinois, or call at 14 South Clark street, room 7.

TO TEACHERS.—A YOUNG LADY DEsires a situation as an Assistant Teacher in a Public or Private School either in the city or in some neighboring town. Good References given. Address "TEACHER," P. O. box 4342, Chicago. se17-a981-1m

WANTED TO LOAN $3,000 FOR A term of years, for which security will be given on first-class productive city real estate. Address Box 3098, Chicago P. O.

HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY BUFFALO Robes for 1858.—On Thursday, October 7th, will be offered by Public Auction, at the Fire-proof Stores, in Montreal, the Importation of Buffalo Robes by the Hudson's Bay Company for the present year, consisting of 300 Bales in the original packages, as described in the original invoice. [illegible] JOHN DOUGALL, Commission Merchant, Montreal.

TEACHERS OF THE FRENCH LANguage [illegible]

COAL! COAL!! PURE BRIAR HILL AND ERIE COAL, well screened, and delivered to any part of the city [illegible]

Amusements.

North's National Theatre.
D. Hanchett....Sole Lessee and Manager.
S. B. Rich....Treasurer.
Second night of the celebrated Young Irish Comedian and Vocalist, MR. GARDINER COYNE, Together with his young, talented and accomplished STAR SISTER MARIAN,
On TUESDAY EVENING, September 27th, will be performed the 2 act Comedy entitled MESMERISM, or IRISH SYMPATHY.
Mike Murphy,—in which he will sing "Nora, the Pride of Kildare"....Mr. Gardiner Coyne.
Shrimpton....Mr. Fuller.
Plotwell....Mr. Morrison.
Mary....Fanny Rich.
Overture....Orchestra.
After which, for the first time here, the great local Protean Drama in two acts, adopted and arranged by Mr. Gardiner Coyne, styled the FEMALE ADVENTURERS, Or, "Tricks Triumphant."
Corney O'Relley, (a gay boy), and Miss Crinoline Forgrief, (innocence)....Mr. GARDINER COYNE.
Fanny Somers, (slightly romantic)....Miss MARIAN.
Frank Edgerton....Mr. Flood.
During the piece will be introduced a Band of FEMALE MINSTRELS. Consisting of Young Ladies in characteristic custume.
In rehersal—"THE BLEAK HILLS OF ERIN."
N. B.—Other engagements will preclude the possibility of the above artists remaining longer than this week.

MUSICAL CONVENTIONS. MR. C. M. CADY, (LATE EDITOR OF the New York Musical Review, now Professor of Music in the Illinois State Normal University, Conductor of the Chicago Musical Union, &c.,) is to devote the fall of 1858 to Conducting Musical Conventions. Those desiring his services are requested to make their arrangements and inform him AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. That he may arrange his route to the best advantage. Address C. M. CADY, Chicago. jy28-a396-1m

MIRASOLE'S NEW DANCING ACADEMY, CORNER MADISON AND CLARK-STS., CHICAGO. Will be re-opened Oct. 1st, 1858. All the new and fashionable Dances and Music have been received from Paris, and will be introduced at this Academy during the coming season. For particulars inquire at the Academy. G. MIRASOLE. se18a901-3m

Grand National Horse Show —AND— LADIES' EQUESTRIAN FAIR. THE FOURTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of the National Horse Show and Ladies' Equestrian Fair Association will be held at MENDOTA, ILL., September 28, 29, 30, and October 1st, 1858. The Grounds selected are spacious, and a splendid Track of one half mile in length has been laid out within the enclosure, and no pains will be spared in its construction to make it what a Track should be. [illegible] thousand persons expected to be present. GEN. R. K. SWIFT, President. R. S. BOND, Vice. H. M. HALE, Sec'y. J. M. SMITH, Gen'l Supt. se16a877-3w*

To Rent.

FOR RENT.—A FIRST RATE LARGE BRICK HOUSE, For a genteel family. Everything in prime order, with Brick stable, Cow and Wood Shed, lot 60 feet front, in the West division, 252 W. Adams street. Apply on the premises, or to WM. WISWELL, 108 Lake street, (upstairs.) Rent, $600. se27-3t*-b5

ROOM AND STEAM POWER TO RENT. Two large rooms on second floor, No. 45 Randolph street, with power. Apply to J. P. HUNTOON, No. 43 and 45 Franklin street. se22a963-3w*

FOR RENT.—THOSE SUBSTANTIAL five story Brick Stores, Nos. 251, 253, 257 and 259 South Water street. Also—Those elegant Marble Front Stores Nos. 234, 236 and 238 Lake street. These stores are all new, up to grade, with fine basements, and are well located for business. I will rent low to good parties. No other need apply. S. S. HAYES, 236 Lake st. se9 1m-a901

TO RENT.—THE REMAINDER OF THE Stores, Basements, Offices and Hall in Dearborn Block. The block occupies the site of the old Theatre on Dearborn street, nearly opposite the Post Office. A Gothic Residence on Union Park, with Carriage House and Stable. Apply to DR. DUCK, 44 Clark-st., up stairs. se3a615

FOR RENT.—TWO NEW STORES, with first rate basements. Also fine suits of offices and lodging rooms in buildings Nos. 12 and 21 Dearborn st. Also, very desirable offices and lodging rooms in building No. 110 Dearborn street. CYRUS [illegible], 110 Dearborn street. se10a806-1m*

TO RENT, IN THE WEST DIVISION, A —No. 269 South Clinton street. None but a good tenant wanted. Rent $14 per month. Inquire next door. se27-3t-b3 1w*

FOR RENT.—OFFICE NO. 1 IN Steel's Block, being on the corner of South Water and Lasalle streets, under the Board of Trade Rooms, for one year from October 1st, 1858. Apply to HUBBARD & HUNT. se22-a960-2w

FOR RENT—A FOUR STORY BRICK House, owned by Mrs. Maria Butler, situated on the North Side, on Illinois street, between Rush and Pine streets, now occupied by Mr. James Mix. Possession given on the first day of October next. Apply to GEO. P. GOODWIN, 36 Dearborn street, over Post Office. se18-3w-a911

A Superior Farm to Lease. A CHANCE NOT OFTEN MET WITH. WE HAVE A FARM OF 2,080 ACRES on the Illinois Central Railroad, near to a depot, 100 miles from Chicago—extra superior soil, about 600 acres broken and ready for cultivation; between three and four hundred acres of dense, heavy timber; a fine spring creek (which causes the timber) running through it. For natural advantages, and facilities to market, this farm cannot be surpassed in the State, and is hard to duplicate. We will lease it for a term of years to one or more good farmers (able to develope it) upon unusually favorable terms, or we will make a very profitable arrangement with a party or parties, having the means who will go upon it immediately and improve and develop it, or give them a half interest at strictly original figures, which will pay over one hundred per cent. profit when business revives. Apply to or address G. S. WALLER & CO., Chicago, Ill., 107 Randolph street, No. 7, up stairs; or to J. PATTON, Esq., Prospect City, Ill. se10a808-1m

For Sale.

To Carpenters or Builders. WE HAVE FOR SALE AT THE CORner of Clinton and Jackson streets, a first rate Carpenter Shop, with Engine, Boiler and Machinery in running order. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 38 Lasalle st. se27-1y-b1

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—ON West Kinzie street between Elizabeth and Rucker streets, 30x25 feet, with a two story frame house containing 10 rooms. Half cash required. The house may be leased at a low rent. Address Post office Box "2277." se25-3t-a984

ENGINE FOR SALE.—THE ENGINE and Boiler used by the Tribune Office is for sale. It is nearly new, and in first-rate condition. It is rated at Ten Horse power, but is able to perform Fourteen to Fifteen Horse power labor. It is an excellent machine, and very economical on fuel. For sale cheap. Address this office. jy16-tf

TO MILLERS, &c.—FOR SALE—A FIRST class Flouring Mill with 14 acres of improved Land, situated near the Michigan Central Railroad. [illegible] This would be a good location for a Woolen Factory and Paper Mill [illegible] For particulars apply to or address CHAS. COOK, Real Estate Agent, 72 South Clark street, or P. O. box 4316, Chicago, Ill.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—A NEW and well furnished Drug Store, with a stock of from $1,500 to $2,000, located in the thriving town of Aledo, in the county of Mercer, Illinois. Sales average about $15 daily, cash. For further particulars apply to O. F. FULLER & CO., Chicago, Ill., or to J. F. LAWRENCE, Aledo, Mercer Co., Ill.

GRAVEL FOR SALE—THE CHICAGO SAND and Gravel Company are prepared to furnish gravel in large or small quantities to contractors or other parties at short notice. Orders left at the office of the Company will be promptly filled. [illegible] 46 South Clark street.

HOTEL TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY, or FOR SALE ON LIBERAL TERMS. This Hotel is situated in the flourishing town of Weyauwega, Waupaca County, Wisconsin; a place containing twenty-five hundred inhabitants, and stands on the corner of the two principal streets. It is a new building [illegible] No. 108 Randolph st.

Boarding.

BOARDING.—A FEW DAY BOARDERS can be accommodated at 143 Wabash avenue, between Madison and Monroe streets.

BOARDING.—THERE ARE AT PRESent several vacancies at the Newton House, corner of State and Van Buren streets, which are suitable for gentlemen and their wives. [illegible]

79 MICHIGAN AVENUE.—BOARDING. Two parlors, with bedrooms and clothes presses attached and one large bedroom, to rent with board, at No. 79 Michigan avenue.

BOARDING.—AT 285 SOUTH CLARK street. This house has recently changed hands and the proprietor is now prepared to accommodate Gentlemen and their Wives and Single Gentlemen with board and rooms in good style and at reasonable rates. A few Day Boarders can be accommodated.

A FEW GENTLEMEN, OR A GENTLEman and wife can be accommodated with good Board and Pleasant Rooms [illegible]

BOARDING AT 57 MICHIGAN AVENUE. [illegible]

BOARDING.—FURNISHED ROOMS AND First-class Board [illegible]

Lost.

LOST.—A SMALL BLACK LEATHER Traveling Bag [illegible]

Auction Sales.

JOHN RANKIN, GENERAL AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Crockery and Glassware, BRITANNIA AND PLATED WARE CUTLERY AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, Cigars, Yankee Notions, Clocks, Watches and Jewelry. No. 161 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO. (Three doors east of the Briggs House). Regular sale days—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS. Particular attention paid to out-door sales. Advances made on consignments. my1

BY JOHN RANKIN.—FINE FURNITURE AT AUCTION. On Tuesday Morning, September 30th, AT 9½ O'CLOCK. I will sell at the residence of William Alston, No. 7 North Sangamon street, between Lake and Randolph, the Entire Household and Kitchen Furniture, Nearly new,—having been in use but a few months—all of Morgan's manufacture, consisting of— [illegible] JOHN RANKIN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE BY WURTS & CO. On TUESDAY, Sept. 28th, we will sell at our salesroom, No. 10 Dearborn street, at 10 o'clock A. M., [illegible] WURTS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY GILBERT, HILL & SAMPSON Elegant Household Furniture, Silver Plated Ware, Office Desks, Tables, and Tea Trays, AT AUCTION. On TUESDAY, September 28th, at 9½ A. M., at our auction room, No. 25 Lake street, will be sold without reserve for cash, rich Rosewood and Mahogany, PARLOR SUITS. Sofas Etagers, Rosewood and Mahogany Marble Top Tables, Book Cases, Piano Stools, What Nots, Easy Rocking and other Chairs, Ottomans, Hall Stands and Card Tables. DINING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE. Mahogany, Walnut and other Bedsteads, Cane Chairs and Rockers, Bureaus and Washstands, Wardrobes, Work Stands, Oak Side Boards, Chairs, Tables. PLATED WARE AND TRAYS. Elegant Tea Trays, in setts of 3 and 4, and single Silver Plated Table and Desert Forks, Table, Desert and Tea Spoons, Ice Pitchers, Tea and Coffee Pots. Also—a variety of Office Desks and Tables in Walnut and Mahogany. Together with a large variety of Housekeeping Goods. GILBERT, HILL & SAMPSON, Auctioneers. se27-4t-b7

BY GILBERT, HILL & SAMPSON.—Cotton Batting, Sattinets, &c., at Auction. We will sell on WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29TH, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., at our salesroom, No. 25 Lake street, 100 Bales Cotton Batting, best quality, 50 pieces Gold mixed Sattinets, extra quality. Also, part of a stock of a Country Store, consisting in part of Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Buffalo overshoes, Clothing, Spices, Cigars, &c., &c. Also, one splendid Riding Saddle, Bridle and Martingale complete. [illegible] GILBERT, HILL & SAMPSON. se27-3t-b6

BY J. A. MARSHALL.—SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY, Just South of the City Limits. Will be offered for sale by Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 28TH, Forty (40) Lots in Brown's Addition to Chicago. [illegible] J. A. MARSHALL, Auctioneer, No. 21 Dearborn st. se22-a957-1w

GREAT SALE OF LANDS —IN— MICHIGAN. In pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the ST. MARY'S FALLS SHIP CANAL COMPANY, And in order to facilitate and encourage settlements in some of the interior counties, where this Company hold large bodies of Valuable Farming & Pine Lands, I SHALL OFFER AT PUBLIC SALE On the 15th day of October Next, At the Co.'s Land office in Detroit, THE FOLLOWING LANDS:

	Acres.
In Tuscola county, near Cass river	1,4[illegible]
In Gratiot county, Pine river	1,760
In Montcalm county, Flat, Pine and Chippewa Rivers	17,000
In Isabella county, Chippewa river	15,1[illegible]
In Clare county, Tobacco river	10,9[illegible]
In Gladwin county, "	6,9[illegible]
In Midland county, Tetebewassa river	6,320
Total	59,5[illegible]

These Lands are among the CHOICEST SELECTIONS OF THE COMPANY, And are very desirable for FARMING AND LUMBERING PURPOSES. They will be sold without reserve at a MINIMUM PRICE OF $3.00 PER ACRE. And upon the usual terms, viz:—One-fifth down, and the balance in one, two, three and four years, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum.
Liberal terms will be given to Colonies or individuals desirous of making immediate settlement.
Arrangements have been made to receive in payment the full paid stock of the Company, at the rate of $155 per share, either in whole or in part, for any sales under this offering, and in like manner the Bonds of the Company at par.
These lands have been thoroughly explored, and any information concerning their character, quality and quantity of timber and locality may be seen at this office.
Maps of any township or tract, with general descriptions of the lands may be obtained on application by letter or otherwise to GEO. S. FROST, Land Agent.
General Land Office St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal Co., Detroit, September 1, 1858.

Particular Notices.

$5,000 to $10,000 Investment & Occupation.
AN ELIGIBLE OPPORTUNITY OFFERS to a thorough business man who can command the above sum, to take an active part in an extensive Flouring Establishment [illegible] "Mills," Box 3390, Chicago.

A CARD. HAVING EXPRESSED A WILLINGNESS to some of my friends within the past few weeks to present myself as one of the candidates for the House of Representatives from this District, before the Republican County Convention, soon to assemble, I take this method of thanking my friends for their kindness, and of saying that I shall not be a Candidate before said Convention. PETER PAGE.

MONEY TO LOAN.—A FEW THOUsand dollars to loan on first-class Commercial Paper or Real Estate Securities running from one to twelve months. B. F. DOWNING & CO., 27 Clark street.

THE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT and Certified Checks of R. K. Swift, Brother & Johnston, for sale in amounts to suit purchasers, to pay indebtedness to them, or for investment. [illegible] W. DAVIDSON.

$12,000—TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS. We have the above sum to invest in a prime mortgage on improved City property [illegible] S. H. KERFOOT & CO., 38 La Salle st.

MONEY LOANED ON CITY REAL ESTATE Securities [illegible] W. DAVIDSON.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE Shore R. R. On and after Monday, September 20th, 1858, one of Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars, with sleeping berths, will accompany the 9:30 P. M. train. Tickets for berths can be had at the Depot and on the cars.

GREAT BARGAINS IN LANDS—6,720 Acres of the Graduated Lands, well located in the State of Missouri [illegible] $150 to $400 for each Tract or Half Section. [illegible] A. CHESTER, Land Agent.

SAFES! SAFES!! SAFES!!! For sale at very reduced prices, to close an assortment, a large stock of Safes of the LILLIE PATENT. Inquire of E. B. JAMES, American Transportation Company's Building, Market and Madison streets.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A VERY GOOD LOcation for a physician is offered at the village of Grand Detour, Ill. [illegible] G. W. SOUTHWICK, Grand Detour.

CAPITALISTS WISHING TO MAKE INvestments [illegible]

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF [illegible] CHAS. C. CHASE, Secretary.

PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

TUESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1858.

Republican Nominations.

For United States Senator,
HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES MILLER.

For Superintendent of Public Instruction,
NEWTON BATEMAN.

For Congress, 2d District,
JOHN F. FARNSWORTH.

Negro Equality.

Why this phrase "Negro Equality" should have become so prominent—should have been so widely, endlessly vociferated—just at this juncture, is a puzzle to all honest men and a surprise even to the rogues whose mouths are full of it. Mr. Lincoln's explanation of it (and it strikes us as logical and satisfactory) runs something in this way: Four years and a half ago Douglas stirred up the Slavery agitation to its profoundest depths with his repeal of the Missouri Compromise. Since then there have been two general elections in Illinois turning upon the wisdom and expediency of that measure, and Douglas has seen his first and second lieutenants in the Nebraska fight—Shields and Richardson—successively tried, convicted and executed, for an offense not their own, but his. He sees his own case next on the docket for trial. It occurs to him that the fatal issue under which his aids-de-camp went down, is not a safe one for a contest involving his own political existence. Hence he explores the horizon for some adventitious capital which will serve to obscure the magnitude of his own misconduct. He finds a natural disgust in the minds of nearly all white people for association with negroes; and his course of conducting the campaign shows that he bases his chances of a re-election on the hope of appropriating the benefit of this disgust to himself! His first move under the new line of policy was made in the Grand Jury speech at Springfield, in June, 1857. Never before that time did the dangers of "Negro Equality" in Illinois suggest themselves to his imagination. He took his text from the Dred Scott decision. Finding the Republican party opposed to that decision, he would have it that their opposition was based on its declaration that a Negro is not and cannot be a citizen of the United States—wholly overlooking the fact that it forces open the Territories to African Slavery, whether the people want it or not, and that nine tenths of the hostility to the decision proceeds from that particular infamy. If by much drumming and repeating he can fasten the odium of "Negro Equality" upon his enemies, he thinks he can escape the fate which overtook his assistants in the Nebraska job, and slide back into the Senate.

This, we say, is a reasonable and satisfactory explanation of the way "Negro Equality" came to cut so important a figure in the campaign. What crisis has come upon us obscuring the heavens with portents of nigger equality, which has not been imminent during the twenty-five years we have kept Mr. Douglas in office? What devil has got possession of the 6,000 colored inhabitants of Illinois (of all hues) among a million and a half of Caucasians, which did not rage with equal ferocity in the five thousand who dwelt here eight years ago among nine hundred thousand whites? or among the four thousand who lived undisturbed in our borders with half a million white neighbors when Mr. Douglas first took up politics for a livelihood? To say nothing of its ridiculousness what a brave thing it is for this man to start a crusade and go driving around the State declaiming against the one negro who happens to have made his home among two hundred and fifty white men—particularly when neither negro nor white man has petitioned for any change in their political or social relationship? Men of Illinois,—you who never took time to reflect whether the negro barber and washerwoman in your village were acquainted [illegible] what think you of a mighty Senator who spends half his time in loading and firing his batteries against a handful of unresisting blacks, two-thirds of whom know not their right hand from their left? Ten to one the barber and washerwoman earn their own bread. Ten to one they are never begging at your doors. Twenty to one you will not get through the winter without contributing of your substance to support an Irishman who votes for Douglas this Fall as many times as an elastic law and a lying tongue will enable him.

Yet will no argument, not even that of self-respect, deter Mr. Douglas from vociferating "nigger equality" to the end of the chapter. His followers in the central and southern portions of the State make it the beginning, middle and end of all their harangues. Put the question to five of them taken at random anywhere south of Bloomington, why they are supporting Douglas, and four of them will tell you "Because he goes against nigger equality." Ask them what man, woman or child in the whole State is in favor of negro equality, and the reply will be "Oh, Lincoln and all the Black Republicans." Ask them further, how they know Lincoln is in favor of it, and not one of them will have a better answer than "Douglas says so." And thus this man carries on a great campaign. Mendacity flies before him shrieking nigger equality, and Ignorance troops at his rear crying "Douglas says so." But neither the one or the other shall prevent the people from sending a third ghost to keep company with the unquiet shades of Shields and Richardson.

Fraudulent Voting in St. Louis—Look Out for Illinois.

The monstrous frauds by which the defeat of Hon. F. P. Blair, Jr., in St. Louis, was brought about, are coming to light; and if a half that is alleged can be proved, there would seem to be no doubt that he must be admitted to his seat. That frauds, gross and damning, were perpetrated is already evident; and that they were perpetrated for the benefit of Barrett is morally, though, perhaps, not legally certain. For instance:

"When the ballots were counted, and the returns made, some wonderful statistics relating to the population of certain localities were brought before the eyes of the public. Certain Wards, it appeared, had added thirty per cent. to their voting population in three months, while all the other Wards had an uniform and moderate increase—such an increase as would legitimately appertain to a growing city like St. Louis. In like manner it was discovered that some country precincts, like Gravois, had had a three-fold increase to our voting population, while the entire population had decreased. This unnatural growth of the voting population, it was seen, was confined to the Wards and Precincts in which the mobs besieged the polls on election day. The fact was also simultaneously disclosed that this entire wonderful increase voted the National Democratic ticket. These coincidences pointed to certain conclusions. A miracle had been performed, or a fraud had been perpetrated. The phenomena could not be explained on any hypothesis which assumed fair play and honest voting. The American vote and the Free Democratic vote had remained stationary in these Wards, while the National Democratic vote had been multiplied fourfold. The whole increase in the voting population, as the figures show, went for the National Democracy."

Our city readers and those who are residents of other large large towns in the State, will not be at loss to discover from what source the illegal votes in St. Louis were obtained. The mass of the ignorant, debased, priest-ridden Irish may be drawn upon to almost any extent when frauds of this sort are to be carried out; and in St. Louis, as elsewhere, the rank and file of the Irish party are the servile adherents of the pro-slavery Democracy. It is true that there are in that city a minority of that nationality who have awakened to the depressing and disastrous influences of slavery upon the white race, and are acting nominally with greater or less sincerity with the Republicans; but it is none the less true that the influence of the Catholic Church and the prevailing Irish sentiment are in favor of the political despotism which they have aided in building up.

We have the same dangers to encounter in Illinois that so were fatal to Blair in our sister State. It is a matter beyond dispute, that there is on foot and now being elaborated with great pains and at an enormous cost, a plan for carrying half a dozen or more of the doubtful counties of the Centre by means of fraudulent Irish votes. We have before alluded to this matter upon the strength of the rumors that came to our ears; but since then, we have been put in possession of facts that confirm all that we have feared and suspected before; and our friends in Sangamon, Morgan, Macoupin, McLean, Will and Logan must now be informed that the sanctity of the ballot boxes in all those counties will be invaded if they have not the manliness, courage and vigilance to defend their rights. The Irish element, so facile for wrong in cities, will extend its baleful influence to the rural districts, and if it does not meet there a population determined at all hazards—even at the cost of life—to maintain their liberties, we shall, in all those places invaded, be in danger of defeat. Let them take such steps as seem wisest to them for the protection of the polls, and for the protection of themselves. But whatever measures of prevention and repression are decided on must be carried out. In the meantime, let them appeal to the honest men of the opposition to join with them in the defeat of so foul a wrong as a few bad and reckless demagogues are preparing to work out at their expense. It must be that in the rank and file of the Douglas men in the counties that we have named, are thousands who will not willingly see their boasted popular sovereignty trodden under foot in Illinois by a people that all natives of the land must have learned to hate—by the adherents of a Church that aims at nothing less than the subjugation of the Protestant or Liberal idea, and the establishment of its own despotism on the ruins of the Republic which it detests. Let honest Democrats know; let the Americans know, that there is a plan now being developed for the consummation here of outrages like those which have for years kept Kansas enslaved, and we shall have less to fear. But, be vigilant, be armed!

Poor Little Dug!

Douglas grows fainter and weaker as he progresses. His one act comedy is losing interest with all sorts of hearers. We have printed it so many times since the canvass opened that there is hardly a man in Illinois who is not acquainted with its beginning, middle and end. He does not vary it enough in all his turning and twistings upon the Dred Scott decision to give it the charm of novelty anywhere. His voice is growing hollow and husky, his temper is bad, and his whole appearance jaded and worn. Hence his crowds fall off in number and lack in enthusiasm. His brass cannon dragged in his train by two gunners, wearing cavalry sabres, shooting caps and red shirts, awakens no responsive cheers in the rural districts where its booming is heard. Discharged when he approaches the spot where he is to be delivered, no shouts answer its thunder; discharged half a dozen times during each speech, at the periods where applause ought to come in, no applause is heard. Discharged when he leaves the town wherein he has labored, he is suffered to depart in sullen silence, nevertheless. He carries with him and leaves behind him a villainous smell of brimstone and bogus Popular Sovereignty—nothing more! We take it that the game is about up—that the Little Giant is nearly played out; a few more spasms and he goes down. Poor little Dug! Who will fire that gun over the spot to bring you up?

Douglas Helpers.

Senator Jones, of Tennessee, whose efforts in this State in behalf of Douglas we have before noticed, has the most unenviable record of any man in the whole South. It is necessary for us to point out but one of his expressions of opinion; from that our readers can judge what manner of man he is and what is his motive in stumping in Illinois.

On the 25th of June, 1855, this man Jones, in reply to Senator Wilson, in his place in the Senate Chamber, said:

"The Senator from Massachusetts read with much feeling and indignation a portion of the laws passed by the Legislature of Kansas on the subject of slavery; and I will again read the extract, in order that it may be understood.

"I wish to call the attention of the Senate and of the country to some of their laws forced upon the people who were allured to Kansas by the assurance that they were empowered to shape their own institutions.

Here is a precious enactment:

If any person print, write, introduce into or publish or circulate, or cause to be brought into, printed, written, published or circulated, or shall knowingly aid or assist in bringing into, publishing or circulating within the Territory any book, paper, pamphlet, magazine, handbill or circular, containing any statements, arguments, opinion, sentiment, doctrine, advice or innuendo, calculated to produce a disorderly, dangerous or rebellious disaffection among the slaves in this Territory, or to induce such slaves to escape from the service of their masters, or to resist their authority, shall be guilty of a felony, and be punished by imprisonment, at hard labor, for a term not less than five years.

Sir, I would make the law which the Senator quoted a little different. Instead of making it a penitentiary offence, *I would hang the wretch until he is dead*, DEAD, DEAD.

See App. Con. Globe, 1st Sess. 34th Congress, page 101.

After that extract has been placed in the hands of the voters of this State, Jones, who has been snuffed out in Tennessee, may be safely turned out loose amongst men. He is a marvellously proper supporter of the author of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and we would be glad to have him speak on every stump in Illinois.

The Sweet Williams.

The Buchaneers of the Quincy District call the Douglasites the "New School Abolitionists." In this District they are known as the "Sweet Williams," in consequence of the clique of "nice young men" who constitute the inside ring of the party, who shine so brisk and smell so sweet, and talk so like gentle waiting women. The hard-fisted Democracy despise this clique of Douglas nosegays and cologne scented dandies, who don't let the vulgar herd come 'twixt the wind and their nobility.

Proposed Removal of the New York Quarantine.

The Commissioners appointed to suggest a plan for the removal of the Quarantine from its present locality on Staten Island, propose to construct a series of basins in the lower bay, in which floating hospitals can lie at anchor as still as in the Liverpool docks. Each vessel used as a hospital is to be in a separate basin, so as to keep apart the different diseases. The plan is indorsed by the leading men of New York, and is believed to be practicable and economical.

Interesting to Postmasters.

A special dispatch to the N. Y. *Tribune*, under date of the 24th, says: "There was a long and tedious session over the cases of a number of Postmasters of Illinois, who have received the *coup de grace*. The names are a State secret."

Let all the abettors of "treason" tremble. The Administration is inexorable. Still, by timely repentance, a few may yet be saved.

A Bullion Bank.

The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* announces that "a considerable number of our most eminent citizens" have in contemplation the establishment of a so-called bullion bank—after a plan originally proposed by that journal itself—this bank neither to issue notes nor to lend out any portion of its deposits, and neither to pay out nor receive anything but coin. The capital, which is intended, we suppose, merely as a guarantee to the depositor, is to be safely invested and the profits of the bank are to be made by a charge against the depositors for receiving, keeping and paying out their money, which charge the *Journal* thinks need not be more than a tenth of one per cent. on the amount deposited; or, if a large business is done, not more than a thirtieth of one per cent., the inducement to pay which, instead of having their business done for nothing, or even receiving an interest on deposits, is to be the greater security to be felt in the safety of the deposit.

State Politics.

Fourteenth Representative District.—A Republican Convention was held at Monmouth on the 23d, at which W. C. Rice, of Oquawka, was nominated as a candidate for Representative of the XLth District, embracing Henderson and Warren counties.

Lake County.—At a Republican Convention held at Waukegan on Saturday last, delegates were chosen to the Senatorial Convention, and instructed to vote for H. W. Blodgett for Senator. E. M. Haines was nominated for Representative and John C. Ragan, for Sheriff.

Cincinnati Fashions.

On Wednesday Frederick Opefelt locked his wife in a room and attempted to kill her with a slung shot, and Michael Eik killed his wife by plunging a knife into her bosom. Mrs. Lynn was discharged by Judge Pruden on complaint for cowhiding John Frest, the editor of the *Town Talk*.

—It is rumored that Mrs. Mowatt Ritchie intends returning to the stage, and devoting the proceeds of her efforts to the Mount Vernon Association.

Douglas Fizzle at Kankakee.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

Kankakee, Sept. 25, 1858.

The great Douglas demonstration, which has been incubating for the last two or three weeks, came off in our town yesterday, and now that it is over, we breath freer. We had been led to suppose from the "sound of the battle afar off," that we poor, unsophisticated Republicans were to be laid out, used up, utterly demolished; but instead of so ruinous a result, we find ourselves alive and kicking, as ready, able and willing to deal some hard knocks upon the head of Democracy—bastard and legitimate—as at any previous time, perhaps even more so. Mr. Douglas "came and saw," but he didn't conquer; nor can he with the style of argument which he had the assurance to address to the freemen of Kankakee. If the results of Mr. Douglas' efforts in other parts of the State are to be figured up by his success here, his friends and backers are becoming "small by degrees and beautifully less," and by the time the final onslaught of November takes place, his supporters will be almost as scarce as pearls in the snouts of swine. But to the great Douglas demonstration.

On Friday, (yesterday) a committee, numbering two hundred, more or less, (perhaps less) left this city in a train kindly placed at their disposal by the managers of the Central Railroad, for the great city of Onarga, which spreads itself terribly on paper, and which has been described by one of its enthusiastic designers, as the "great centre of all creation," but a place very difficult to find with a train of cars; and after the usual preliminaries generally dove-tailed in on these great occasions, took Mr. Douglas, and his gun, with his own and the gun's adjuncts, and started for this city, which they reached at just about the hour when the comet was doing its best to gratify the curiosity of the gaping, waiting crowd. When the committee with the "Little Giant" alighted from the cars, the band struck up, but the people didn't. From them

"Not a sound was heard."

And solemnly and silently the Committee formed into column, and started for the hotel. And the procession to have seen it, and been ignorant of its purpose, you would have supposed it a funeral procession—with Judge Douglas and his beautiful wife, as chief mourners "on foot." Thus they reached the Murray House, without one shout of welcome to cheer the fading hopes of this political demagogue, who is playing a trick which he supposed would win, but which he now begins to think will wash over him like the strangling waters of oblivion. On reaching the hotel, a final and desperate attempt was made to evoke from the audience but a single recognition of what is always deemed due to greatness, even under a dark cloud; but no, the audience were implacable; and thus ended Mr. Douglas' first lesson in political maneuvering in Kankakee.

To-day the onslaught upon Republicanism was renewed with a determination increased by the disappointments of yesterday. The day was beautiful in the extreme. Providence seemed to favor them in every respect, in order to make their failure and discomfiture the more certain and apparent. Every appliance which could be suggested by the committee of one hundred, who had the matter in charge, was brought to bear upon our citizens to induce them to go and hear "the speech," (the Freeport speech with additions and omissions) Trains were run on the Central Railroad at half price. It is the day on which our farmers usually visit the town to make their purchases, and in fact everything except the concurrence of the people was favorable for a demonstration such as would be sure to "fright the souls of fearful adversaries," and after all these aids, the thing was a failure.

The time appointed for the meeting was two o'clock. At that hour an attempt was made by the marshals to get up a procession to escort the Judge to the Court House square, but nobody could be induced to "fall in," and thus the band with Douglas, almost "solitary and alone," arrived, and was taken into the Court House, and eventually, after a "little delay," was "put through" a window on to the platform. After preliminaries, "the giant" was welcomed by a speech from the lips of Hon. R. M. Murray (at least that was the name put down on the bills for that work), and then introduced by the same gentleman to the audience. Judge Douglas bowed. Hark! did you hear that shout? *Nary shout!* No, not one vocal sound gushed from the lips of that audience, numbering from twelve to fifteen hundred; old and young, male and female were silent as the grave. Do you wonder that the "giant" looked crest fallen and almost ready to weep with vexation? And thus it was through the whole length of his speech—no sympathy, not a response from the audience reached his ear. [illegible] when that harsh, lash-like voice would cease. Occasionally the few who were favored with the freedom of the platform on which the orator stood would clap their hands, doubtless to keep them warm, and then that gun, that inevitable gun, would belch forth its discordant applause to the great annoyance of timid women and uncertain-seated equestrians.

Mr. Douglas commenced with a glorification of himself and his "twenty-five years' services to the State," the sacrifices he had made for her honor and glory, and at times, during this part of his speech, he grew maudlin, and the audience, I thought, were almost ready to weep. But he finally dropped himself and his services, and offered his sweetest, softest words, his most honied phrases to the "glorious old Whig party." Upon this theme he extended; and many a heart was greatly rejoiced to hear the calumniator of that great party—of its Clay, Webster, Crittenden, Bell, and others of the noble host—finally acknowledge their distinguished services, their efforts and sacrifices for the country which they so dearly loved. But while rejoicing in this tardy justice, they no less despised the grovelling demagogue who, for the sake of drawing a remnant of that party to his support, is so ready and willing to falsify his own previous record, and ignore the hate which he never failed to manifest during the lifetime of that party and its great leaders. The audience understood him, and received this part of his speech with that contempt which it could not fail to excite. He then followed with his assaults upon the Administration and its supporters; and here all the gall and wormwood that rankles in his bosom was made powerfully manifest. He stigmatized the Washington *Union* as the pensioned organ of lobbyists, speculators, Presidential aspirants, &c. This part of the speech raised a smile, the first and only one I saw during the hour and a half which he wasted in a vain effort to convince the people of this county that he is a pure patriot and honest statesman. Then he went at the Declaration of Independence, Negro Equality, the preservation of the purity of the white race, with occasional references to Mr. Lincoln, but not one word in regard to the "conspiracy" or Mr. Trumbull, and finally closed with a glorification of Popular Sovereignty—and thus he consumed ninety minutes without receiving one response from the twelve or fifteen hundred who listened to him. That he severely felt the coldness and indifference of the audience was very apparent in the marked demeanor of the man.

At the conclusion of the speech an incautious youth of some twelve summers mildly suggested "Three cheers for Lincoln!"—and it would have done your heart good to see "how great a fire a little spark kindleth." The cheers were given with a will. I may question the delicacy of such manifestations in that peculiar place, and particularly under the depressing circumstances which surrounded the "Giant," but out of the mouth the heart will speak, even when silence would perhaps be more expressive.

And thus ended the Douglas demonstration at Kankakee. We have gathered together and counted up the dead and wounded, and find them all from the ranks of the enemy. Not one friend of Old Abe among the missing.

The number present at this demonstration, as I have stated, was from twelve to fifteen hundred; two-thirds, at least, were the fast friends and supporters of Abraham Lincoln. This fact was placed beyond question by the badges which appeared on the coat collars of those present, bearing the name of that able, honest and consistent man. In conversation with a couple of young men who travel with "the show" and sell badges—one for Lincoln and the other for Douglas—they guaranteed the truth of the above statement, from the result of their sales.

On Thursday next the Hon. Owen Lovejoy, Freedom's whole-souled Champion, will address our citizens; and, depend upon it, he will meet with a response worthy the man and the cause.

You may put down Kankakee for twelve hundred majority for the Republican ticket.

In haste, Van.

Douglas at Onarga.

[Correspondence of the Press and Tribune.]

Onarga, Sept. 25, 1858.

The great expounder of Popular Sovereignty, by special appointment, visited our town to-day. Perhaps a thousand turned out to hear him, but nearly one-half of this number were Republicans. Little enthusiasm was manifested by the crowd; in fact, it was evident that the majority came out of curiosity, and not from any sympathy with the man or his principles. His adherents, wisely judging that there would be a lack of applause, took the precaution of importing a twelve-pounder from Kankakee to help them do the cheering.

Douglas let off with a fierce onslaught upon the "Nationals," of whom there are about enough in these parts to entitle them to use the appellative "we," and then complained bitterly that such men as Judge Breese, Reynolds and Dougherty, with Anti-Nebraska antecedents, should be regarded as belonging to the simon-pure Democracy and allowed to read him out of the Democratic party.

He told us that he had expected rather a cool reception at Onarga, and he evidently gauged his speech to suit the latitude, for he dwelt at some length upon the rights of the States upon the slavery question, getting off some very good Republican doctrine, but studiously avoided a discussion of those points which are regarded by us as of vital importance in this contest. Not failing to observe that he was talking to Eastern men, he took especial pains to tell us that he was a Yankee, and in his zeal thus to please the crowd, almost forgot his favorite hobby of negro equality. Dred Scott, however, was trotted out, that he might tell us what the Supreme Court did with him, but upon the question being propounded by a "National" whether he believed that decision to be constitutional, just and right, he gave us to understand that it was constitutional because the Supreme Court had so decided it; that the people must regard it as the ultimatum, but as for the *right* of the decision he positively declined discussing that question, leaving us to infer that he regarded it as none of our business whether it was right or wrong. The question was also asked whether he, in his Chicago speech, in denouncing the Lecompton fraud, meant to implicate the Administration therein. He replied with his usual evasive sophistry by stating that there was a fraud, and explained in what that fraud consisted, and then very magnanimously said that he would leave the actors therein to take care of themselves.

The exercises closed with as little enthusiasm as they commenced. One of the marshals, in the course of the day, rode up to the crowd and called for three cheers for Douglas, but none were found so poor as to do him reverence, and his champion, with ill concealed displeasure, retired in dismay. Cato.

Matters in Urbana.

Urbana, Sept. 25, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

The Lincoln demonstration of yesterday was closed by speeches in the evening. At the Evart House in East Urbana, Mr. Lincoln occupied about twenty minutes in explaining "a house divided against itself cannot stand." When we add the context, the whole thing is in a nutshell. "We do not expect to see the house fall, but we expect to see harmony restored and the house united." The pettifogging quibbling of Mr. Douglas is beneath the standing of a sixteenth-rate bar-room politician. After Mr. Lincoln closed Mr. Bross took the stand according to announcement, and made a most telling speech. The Court House shook beneath the thunders of applause as he opened out the "One State" party, the self-constituted Douglas Democracy, who have taken taken the contract not only to whip the Republicans, but the once proud Democracy with all its working appliances of Government patronage. Alas! poor Dug, you are already a Dug-out in this county, and may pass to other missionary ground where the people don't take the papers.

At West Urbana, Hon. Mr. Terry, of Danville, addressed a large and enthusiastic audience. The Judge had spent the first thirty years of his life in South Carolina and Virginia, and gave his experience as to the value of free over slave labor. He also went into the history of the Compromise and various platforms, and conclusively proved that there is nothing in the Republican platform of 1856 but what has been canonized by the fathers of the Republic and the great expounder of the Democratic party.

Never have I witnessed a more enthusiastic set of men than the farmers of this county. They came to see the "ruthless hand" out of curiosity, but they were sickened and disgusted to hear a man holding his high position relating slanders that had been oft refuted. He paid a poor compliment to his hearers in supposing they could not read, but he found to his cost that he was farther north than he at first imagined. You may put Mr. Stickle down among the members of the next Legislature.

Yours, Ion.

DeWitt County.

Waynesville, Sept. 22, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

We had an election last April in DeWitt county for one Associate Justice, in which the gravel train was successful in electing Jess Woodward over P. Lewis; Jess being a perfect walking demijohn, who it is said treated his gravel bank friends to thirty-two gallons of whisky during the day, while Tom Snell acted as conductor, leading the Irish up to the polls in groups, reeling and swearing that they had their papers, and they were ready to be sworn. When towards the close of the day another gravel train came in, T. Snell, conductor, led them up and brayed out, "Stand back and let these voters get to the polls; they have all got their papers!" The Bible was presented, with a cross, and they were told to be sworn; when the cross was discovered, they stepped back and each said, "I will not swear, I have not got all my papers!" Not one in that crowd would swear on the cross. Snell remarked, "Gentlemen, you have made a devil of an improvement on that book since I left. Every mother's son of them had sworn until the cross was placed in the book." I think there should be a cross erected at every place of voting at the coming election wherever there are Irish votes offered. The April election taught Republicans to be wide awake hereafter on election days.

Democracy has to go south of DeWitt to get a majority this fall. They have two sets of candidates, but if they unite, which I expect them to do, we can lick them both together. Bob.

P. S.—Your paper is working wonders down here.

Jefferson County.

Mt. Vernon, Jefferson Co., Ill., Sept. 23, 1858.

Editors Press and Tribune:

Mr. Jehu Baker, Republican candidate for Congress from this District, made a most eloquent and stirring speech at the Court House in this place, this afternoon. Notwithstanding the audience was largely Democratic, Mr. B. was listened to with close attention, and the plain truths so clearly and ably set forth by him produced an impression which will be the means of procuring him many votes here.

Republicanism is fast gaining ground in this portion of "Egypt," and the people need only to be better informed in regard to the inconsistencies and absurdities of the doctrines advocated by the two Democratic factions, and to what constitutes true Republican doctrine, to send up a voice in November that will astonish the Douglas and Danites of the North.

Mr. Baker will probably canvass the District in company with P. B. Fouke, Democratic candidate, when many of our citizens, listening to a fair exposition of the issues, cannot fail to be converted to the doctrine which is most consonant with right and the true spirit of our republican institutions. An Egyptian.

Just So, Mr. Douglas.

[For the Press and Tribune.]

In his Jonesboro speech Mr. Douglas is reported to have said:—"It is true that the Whigs claimed special merit for the adoption of those measures (the Compromise Measures of 1850) because they asserted that their great Clay originated them and their godlike Webster defended them, and their Fillmore signed the bill. On the other hand, we Democrats claim special credit for the Democracy, on the ground that we gave twice as many votes in both Houses for the passage of those measures as the Whig party did."

Let these words be remembered in connection with the Senator's claim of the honor of defeating the Lecompton swindle. In the Senate his party gave him two supporters. Did the score or more of Republican Senators leave their party to vote with the three Democrats, or did the latter leave their party to vote with the Republicans? In the House Mr. Douglas' friends numbered fifteen—the Republicans upwards of ninety. If, therefore, the Democrats were entitled to *special credit* over the Whigs in passing the Compromise measures of 1850 because they voted two to one, what proportion of the credit of defeating Lecompton belongs to the Republicans over the Democrats, when the votes of the former compared with the latter were as *seven* to one? Will some Douglas mathematician answer? Blue Island.

A Letter from Woodstock.

Woodstock, McHenry Co., Ill. Sept. 23.

Editors Press and Tribune:

We noticed in your paper of the 22d inst. the following notice:

AN OPPOSITION DRUG STORE WANTED at Woodstock, McHenry County, Illinois, by many citizens of that place. This is the best opening in the State for a good Druggist.

and being a constant reader of your paper, we take the liberty of addressing you upon the subject referred to in said notice. Our town has now an excellent drug store, (Messrs. Baldwin & Stone,) which is all the town will support well. The notice was entirely uncalled for, and preceded from a patent medicine vender, who inserted it through malice toward the above named gentlemen. We are satisfied, however, that they will not buy his wares, even after his attempt to frighten them by his notice.

Yours, &c., Woodstock.

Personal and Political.

Gen. Winfield Scott, who is now stopping at West Point, met with a severe accident last week, which may confine him to his bed for some time. He was about attending a dinner party given by a Col. Delafield, when on going down the stairs, his foot slipped, and he fell to the bottom. Owing to the bullet in his shoulder and the sword wound in his arm, he was unable to arrest his descent, and the fall was severe. To a person of his advanced years and large frame, this is a most serious affair. The General was taken to his bed, cupped and leeched; and though he feels better, he is still suffering intense pain. So say the New York papers of Saturday.

—The sculptor Hart has finished his model of the statue of Henry Clay, ordered by the Clay Monumental Association of New Orleans. The likeness is said to be perfect. The model goes from Florence to Munich, where it will be cast in bronze, and the inauguration will probably take place in New Orleans on the anniversary of Mr. Clay's birthday in 1860.

—Another chess prodigy has turned up in the person of a boy at Worcester, Mass. A year since he didn't know the moves, but only lately he played three games at the same time while blindfolded.

—Mr. Charles Dickens' readings have proved a profitable speculation. Three evenings in the city of Cork, for instance, netted him $1,100. Dr. Mackenzie, of the Philadelphia *Press*, states confidently that he will visit this country next Spring.

Byron F. Cook, Esq., a young lawyer in New Orleans, and the Vice-President of the Young Men's Christian Association, died in that city, of the prevailing epidemic, on the 13th inst.

—A letter from Pennsylvania, purporting to be from a reliable source, says that the American Republicans will *certainly* gain four members of Congress in that State, with a fair prospect of gaining four or five more. The Hon. Thaddeus Stevens will undoubtedly be elected in the Lancaster District.

—The good book says "the merciful man is merciful to his beast," but Douglas shows no mercy to that great beast, Lyman Trum-*bull*.—*N. A. Ledger.*

The terrible horns of that bull are about the only kind of horns that the Little Giant objects to taking.—*Prentice.*

Meetings at Ursa and Lima—Jack Grimshaw, J. C. Davis and "that other Man."

On Tuesday, according to announcement, Col. Grimshaw went to Lima for the purpose of addressing the people of that township. Both of his competitors were present. Through the courtesy of Col. Grimshaw, whose appointment it was, Col. J. C. Davis opened the debate. A large number of people were present. Col. Davis spoke for about an hour. He pitched into both the Republicans and the Democratic bolters. He endorsed the Dred Scott decision throughout. He told the boys that he was "agin" everything that was "agin" the Democracy. He read a series of resolutions which he drafted himself, and which were adopted at a Democratic meeting, at Warsaw, last May. He said that the Quincy *Herald* at that time endorsed them, and that *he continued* them. They spoke in terms of approbation of the Administration of James Buchanan—of confidence in its integrity and patriotism—and paid a high tribute to the worth and Democracy of Stephen A. Douglas. Col. Davis made many humorous remarks, which kept the house in a roar. It was the first time we ever saw or heard him; and, although he is, in our opinion, a most bitter Democrat—of the radical, uncompromising kind—intensely opposed to the principles which are dear to every Republican—he at least conducted himself in a proper and courteous manner—making no distinction in denouncing the course of Grimshaw and Morris. While he was speaking, Morris sneaked into the house, but kept his head ducked under as though he was ashamed to show his face. When Davis had concluded, and Col. Grimshaw took the stand, Morris "vamosed the ranch."

Col. Grimshaw made an excellent speech, fully vindicating the principles of the Republican party. When he had concluded, Morris crawled into the door, with a haggard face, and remarked in a dolorous tone, that the hour being so late, he would speak at that place on Saturday next.

In the evening, Col. Grimshaw spoke again to a large crowd at Lima. The Democrats turned out in full force, expecting to hear Jake Davis, but he declined speaking, leaving the field, as he said, to his two Republican competitors! The crowd listened attentively to Col. Grimshaw, who spoke for about an hour and a half; but the moment Morris mounted the stand they commenced leaving, and long before he was through, he was speaking in hoarse whispers to about a dozen men, who kept anxiously looking, alternately, from the candle which was burning low to the door of egress.—*Quincy Republican, Sept. 25th.*

More Curious Documents—Democracy Ten Years Ago.

In looking over some old papers a few days since, we stumbled upon the following:

Resolved, That while we disclaim any intention of interfering with the compromises of the Constitution, or of infringing upon any of the rights of the States, we must declare since the crisis has arrived, our uncompromising hostility to the extension of slavery into territory now free lying between the States and the Pacific. We insist that this extensive domain should be emphatically the "area of freedom," and its "free soil" be titled by the arm of "free labor," enjoying the largest liberty and commercial intercourse with the world with the fewest possible restrictions.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Representative to consult the feelings and wishes of the masses he represents, as a guide for his action, and that if those in authority will but do so, they will find on the farms and in the workshops of the country an undivided sentiment in opposition to *the monstrous heresy of modern times, the right of the slaveholder to plant slavery at pleasure in any of the free territory—the common property of the freeman*—of this Union, and in favor of preserving for the millions who, by descent and by immigration, under the ample folds of our flag will inhabit the new free territory of Oregon and northern Mexico, if slavery is excluded.

Now these will at once be pronounced Black Republican—aye, even Abolition doctrines by Mr. Douglas and his admirers. Why, they are as bad as the fraudulent resolutions produced by Douglas at Ottawa. But hold, gentlemen; these resolutions embody Democratic doctrine adopted unanimously by a Democratic meeting held at Ottawa, Lasalle county, February 29th, 1848, and are published in that sound Democratic paper, the *State Register*, of March 17th, 1848. W. H. W. Cushman, who delivered the address welcoming Senator Douglas to Ottawa on the occasion of the recent visit of the latter to that city, *presided at that meeting*, and WILLIAM OSMAN, present editor of the Douglas paper, the *Free Trader*, acted as Secretary.

Verily, Democracy is like the ghost of Hamlet's father—it is a "thing of shreds and patches."—*Morgan Journal, Sept. 25.*

Eli Thayer on Douglas.

The Republicans had a rousing ratification meeting at Rochester, N. Y., on Friday evening last, at which Eli Thayer was present and gave Senator Douglas a sharp raking-down. He reviewed the Kansas struggle, and said:

Mr. Thayer said some one appears to have been beaten there; and it seems they are the men who are sustained by the Administration and the Democratic party. [Applause.] That party had talked much of popular sovereignty, but in all their conduct toward Kansas their professions had been totally belied. The record of the party in Congress is against it; even Senator Douglas himself appearing on the record against it—he having by his own hand written a clause which denied to the people the right to decide on their Constitution. This is not so bad as his constant support of all that was done during the Pierce administration to oppress and wrong the people of that Territory, even to the appointment of their robbers and murderers to federal offices. He subsequently voted for the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment, after he saw that Kansas was to be inevitably free. But what has be done to assist in making Kansas a free State? Did he not unite in all the slanders and misrepresentations of the Free State men, and denials of the infamies of the Pro-Slavery men? He declared that he saw the Kansas emigrants going through the city of Chicago drunk! Was it the observed or the observer who was drunk? [Laughter.] He said further, in his speech at the Five Points in New York, that these emigrants went there to take up large tracts of land, so that poor men could not get any. This is not so; and Judge Douglas knows better. The emigrants have not been able to this day to obtain titles to their hard-won lands. If Mr. Douglas has done anything to show repentance for these efforts to enslave Kansas and to prejudice the people against the Free State settlers, he had yet to see it. The Pro-Slavery men, David R. Atchison and Douglas declared that slavery would be planted in Kansas; and they attempted to make their prediction true, by the use of cannons and revolvers. Where is Davy R. Atchison now?

Recent Deaths.

Col. Samuel Williams, President of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston, and one of the oldest citizens of Texas, died at his residence near Galveston, on the 13th inst. He was one of the leading spirits of the Texas Revolution, and, in conjunction with Thos. F. McKinney, did more to furnish means to carry on the war than any other party.

Ex-Governor George T. Wood, of Texas, died at his residence on Trinity River, on the 5th inst. He was Colonel of a regiment of Texas volunteers at the storming of Monterey, and distinguished himself. He had been previously a Representative in the Congress of Texas, and in 1847 was elected Governor of the State.

The Hon. William Fields, Engineer of the State of Texas, and for many years a Representative in the Legislature from Liberty county, died at Hempstead on the 9th inst.

Dr. Timothy P. Beers, a well known physician in New Haven, died on Wednesday, aged 68 years. For twenty-five years he was Professor of Obstetrics in the Medical Department of Yale College.

The Isms.

A Democratic exchange says that the Republican party is made up of all the "isms" in the catalogue. We differ with our Democratic friend. We think the isms are about equally divided. For instance: The Democratic party has Douglasism, Dred Scottism, Despotism, and Border Ruffianism; while on the other hand, the Republicans have Republicanism, Americanism, Whigism, and about all the Patriotism there is in the country.—*Pittsfield Free Press.*

Railway Matters.

Chicago, Iowa and Nebraska Road—Change of Time.—The following is the new time table on this road until further notice.

Leave Clinton at	7.30 A. M. and	4.[?]0 P. M.
Arrive at Orion Grove at	10.00 A. M. and	7.[?]0 P. M.
Leave Onion Grove at	5.00 A. M. and	7.[?]0 P. M.
Arrive at Clinton at	8.00 A. M. and	6.00 P. M.

This road, in connection with the Dixon Air Line, furnishes the most direct and expeditious route between Chicago and Central Iowa. It connects at De Witt with stages for Davenport, Maquoketa and Anamosa; at Yankee Run with stages for Toronto; at Onion Grove with stages for Tipton, Mechanicsville, Mount Vernon, Lisbon and Cedar Rapids.

Bonds of the Dubuque and Pacific Co.—At a meeting of the creditors and bondholders of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company, held in New York on Friday last, Abram S. Hewitt was chosen Chairman, and John Kennedy was appointed Secretary. After free interchange of sentiment, the following preamble and resolution were submitted and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The plan submitted by the Board of Directors of the Dubuque and Pacific Railroad Company to the bondholders and creditors of said Company, on the 12th day of July, 1858, was acceded to by a majority of the said bondholders and creditors on the 2d day of September, 1858, with a condition that the stock to be issued in exchange for bonds and floating debt under said plan should be of a preferred character; and

Whereas, On investigation it appears that no stock carrying a preference can be legally issued by said Company; therefore

Resolved, That we, the bondholders and creditors present, do hereby agree to accept of such plan as proposed by the Board of Directors on the said 12th day of July, 1858, and we do recommend to the bondholders and creditors not present that they join in such acceptance, provided each creditor may, at his option, take an equal amount of land scrip in lieu of any or all the full-paid stock to which he would have been entitled under the plan proposed by the Directors.

Dividend of the Illinois Central Co.—The Illinois Central Railroad Company has declared a dividend of five per cent, payable in scrip, representing the bonds which have been received in the Land Department for purchases of land, and cancelled. This dividend is payable only in the stock upon which the last installment of $20 per share has been paid. The Company, says the N. Y. *Tribune*, are preparing to forfeit the stock upon which such installment has not been paid.

Payment of Interest.—The October interest on the ten per cents of the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne and Chicago Company will be paid at the office of the Company in New York.

Statistics of Railway Accidents.—A careful comparison of the number of passengers in the five countries which possess the most extensive systems of railways—England, the United States, Prussia, France and Belgium—with the number of those who suffered death from railway accidents, and the number of seriously wounded, gives the following results: There was one person injured in the United States out of 188,459 passengers; in England out of 311,345; in France out of 375,092; in Belgium out of 1,611,237; in Prussia out of 8,294,075. This calculation is contained in a report drawn up by a commission appointed for the purpose by the French Government.

Hon. John Moses.

The above named gentleman was on Saturday last nominated by the Republican Convention at Florence as a Candidate for Senator in the district composed of the Counties of Pike, Scott and Calhoun.

The nomination of Judge Moses will be hailed with satisfaction in all parts of the district. The nomination is a fit one in every sense of the word. Judge Moses has been frequently honored with responsible offices in Scott county, and the acceptable manner in which he has always discharged his official duties, is a sure guaranty that he will make an able and faithful Senator. Judge Moses is a man of large experience, and an eloquent and able stump Speaker, and he will take occasion before the day of election comes on to expose his views of the principles and policy of the Sham Sectional Democrats who follow after Douglas. Let no man say we can't elect Judge Moses to the Senate. We know his election is certain if the Republicans only work from now until the evening of the election.—*Pittsfield Free Press.*

Miscellaneous.

LEATHER DIRECT FROM THE BEST EASTERN AND FRENCH TANNERIES.
We are receiving
Leather of Superior Quality
SUITABLE FOR THE SPRING TRADE,
Which will be SOLD at a SMALL ADVANCE ON
COST.
LEATHER DEALERS AND BOOT MAKERS
PURCHASING FOR CASH,
Will find a DECIDED ADVANTAGE, as our Prices will be found
Unusually Low for Quality.
N.B.—Country Orders carefully and promptly filled "at Lowest Market Prices."
Also, wanted 5,000 Dry Hides at highest market price, and 3,000 Green do. do.. at the
GREAT WESTERN
HIDE AND LEATHER STORE,
201 and 203 South Water Street,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.
ap5-ly-1774 By R. T. BLACKBURN & BRO.

LEATHER! LEATHER!!
JAMES KELLY & CO.,
(Successors to Kelly & Blackburn.)
243........LAKE STREET........243
(Near the Bridge.)
Would inform Boot Makers and the public generally, that they are in receipt of their Spring and Summer Stock, consisting in part of Hemlock and Oak Sole, French and English Calf and Kip Skins, Oak Tanned and Hemlock Upper, Morocco, a large assortment, Linings of great variety of colors, Lasts, Findings, Sewing Machines, &c. Also, Leather and India Rubber Belting, which will be sold at very low rates, and which proprietors of Saw Mills, Machine Shops, &c., would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
my13-ly

Daily Arrivals of
NEW CARPETS!
JOHN WEST,
197........Lake Street........197
IS NOW RECEIVING

BRUSSELS	CARPETS,
THREE PLY	CARPETS,
INGRAIN	CARPETS,
SUPERFINE	CARPETS,
TAPESTRY	CARPETS,
VELVET	CARPETS,
HEMP	CARPETS,
HALL	CARPETS,
STAIR	CARPETS,

FOR SALE AT THE
Lowest New York Prices.
JOHN WEST.
The attention of the public is also invited to his
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Parlor and Chamber Furniture,
AT
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!

ROSEWOOD	CHAMBER	SUITS
ROSEWOOD	PARLOR	SUITS
MAHOGANY	CHAMBER	SUITS
MAHOGANY	PARLOR	SUITS
WALNUT	CHAMBER	SUITS
WALNUT	PARLOR	SUITS

Enamelled Chamber Furniture
BEDDING,
MATTRESSES AND PILLOWS,
Made of the best materials only.
JOHN WEST,
mh30 197 Lake Street.

Lake Forest.
THE LIND UNIVERSITY AT LAKE Forest, twenty-seven miles north of Chicago, on the Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad, have recently contracted for the erection of an Academy Building, employed a competent Principal, and propose to open a School on the 27th of November next; and for the purpose of encouraging families who may wish to settle in a healthful location, abounding in springs of good and wholesome water, on the west shore of Lake Michigan, and on the most desirable site for a town between Chicago and Milwaukee, where they may soon enjoy all the advantages of good society, and a high order of schools, will sell a few lots at a low price and on reasonable time, to families who wish to improve and live upon the premises. Also, the Lake Forest Association have a few ten acre lots immediately west and adjoining the town, (mostly farming lands,) which they will sell to parties who will improve soon, at a reasonable price and time. Apply personally at No. 32, corner of Wabash and Washington streets, or by letter to PETER PAGE, Agent.
Chicago, Sept. 23, 1858. sep23-d96-1m

Telegraph News by the Atlantic Cable.
THE OYSTER SEASON IN ENGLAND has commenced and the honorable Lords and Commons of Her Majesty's realm were, as they supposed, regaling their palates with the best of these Bivalves that either hemisphere afforded. But they have found out their mistake, and the Copper Flavored Oysters of Great Britain are in no demand, they cannot be given away. This revolution was caused by the advent of a few cases of Hatch, Mann & Co.'s celebrated Baltimore Oysters in the London market, which had been ordered by steamer to be used in the Festivities of the Celebration. Messrs. Hatch, Mann & Co. have opened their Great Western Wholesale Depot at No. 120 North Water street (between Clark and Lasalle streets, in Abby & Co.'s new ware Depot), where can be found in their season, Shell and Can Oysters, fresh from their beds, and received daily by Express. Also—Spiced and Hermetically Sealed Oysters constantly on hand.
The reputation that H. M. & Co.'s Oysters have acquired in every market during the past four years is a sufficient guarantee that they cannot fail to give satisfaction superior to all others now in market.
All orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Address JOSEPH M. HATCH, Agent,
se14-1m-a597 Post Office Box 2863, Chicago.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS, OYSTERS.
WESTERN AGENCY.
I am now receiving daily, the best KEG, CAN and SHELL OYSTERS, from the most celebrated packers in New York and Baltimore. All kinds wholesale and retail.
Address S. T. HINCKLY, Western Agent.
se 25-a564-1m 303 State street.
Country orders promptly attended to.

Dry Goods.

New Fall Goods.
W. R. WOOD & CO.,
Are now receiving a choice assortment of
New Goods for their Autumn Sales,
Consisting in part of
Dress Goods of the Newest Styles.
Shawls, Plain and Printed Merinos, Velvets, French and English Prints, Traveling Goods in Great Variety, Silks, Embroideries, Fine French Delanes, Printed Wool Delanes, Linens and Hosiery, Damasks,
And other styles of Goods adapted to a first-class trade all of which we offer for sale cheap.
W. R. WOOD & CO.,
152........LAKE STREET........152
We are the only agents for the sale of Osborn & Vincent's IMPERIAL EXPANSION SKIRT, for Ladies and Misses, in this city. These Skirts are the best, we believe, yet offered, and we are selling them at manufacturer's prices.
W. R. WOOD & CO.
se[…]-2m

NEW FALL GOODS.
M. & T. DOHERTY,
104 . . . LAKE STREET, . . . 104,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
An Extensive and Varied Assortment of
NEW FALL GOODS,
—COMPRISING—
Silks, Cashmeres, Delanes,
MERINOS, PRINTS,
And every kind of
FANCY DRESS GOODS
Shawls in Endless Variety.
A Splendid Stock of Newest Designs in
CLOAKS,
RIBBONS, EMBROIDERIES,
BONNETS AND FLOWERS
With a Large Stock of
HOUSEKEEPING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,
Which will
Be Sold at the Lowest Possible Prices
FOR CASH, AND ONE PRICE ONLY.
M. & T. DOHERTY, 104 Lake-st.
Chicago, September 18, 1858. se21a930-3t

1858 - - Fall Goods. - - 1858.
T. B. CARTER & CO.,
(ESTABLISHED IN 1838.)
Have now opened at their Rooms
NO. 136 LAKE STREET,
A large and elegant Assortment of
AUTUMN GOODS,
Of the Latest styles and Very Latest
IMPORTATIONS.
They would call particular attention to their Stock of
RICH DRESS SILKS
In ROBE A LEZ and ROBE A DUEX JUPE,
—AND—
Elegant Silks by the Yard.
FRENCH MOUSSELINE DE LAINES,
By the yard and in Robe a Lez and Robe a Quille.
Plain, Plaid, and Printed Merinos,
Together with a large variety of
New Styles of Dress Goods.
THEIR STOCK OF SHAWLS IS UNEQUALLED
In Variety, Style or Cheapness.
Special attention is given to the Department of
LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
And they now have a very full stock of Merino, Lamb's Wool and Silk Shirts and Drawers.
In Housekeeping Goods
They Challenge Competition, as their facilities for purchasing these goods are, perhaps, superior to that of any other House in the city.
GLOVES AND HOSIERY of all kinds, sizes and makes, in full assortment.
Skirts! Skirts!!
Having been appointed Agents for the sale of W. S. & C. H. THOMPSON's Celebrated CROWN SKIRTS, they are now prepared to offer them to the Trade at Manufacturer's Prices. The Skirts are acknowledged to be superior to any others manufactured in the United States, are all made of the finest oil tempered Steel Springs, and have attached the new Patent, Adjustable, Watch Spring BUSTLE. These Skirts are offered at retail at prices that defy competition.
Having the advantage of securing a VERY LOW RENT, they assure their customers that they will sell their goods at corresponding LOW PRICES.
NEW GOODS ARRIVING DAILY.
TERMS STRICTLY CASH.
T. B. CARTER & CO.
se18a907-1m

1858 - - - Fall and Winter Styles. - - - 1858
Dry Goods and Hats
At Wholesale.
DAVIS, MOODY & CO.,
41........South Water Street........41.
Have now in store a well selected stock of
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS AND HATS,
Comprising a very large stock of
Staple Cotton and Woolen Goods.
All of which will be sold at
VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH,
—OR—
APPROVED CREDIT.
[se11a814-3m]

LADIES TAKE NOTICE.
CLOSING OUT SALE.
Desiring to close out my present stock of
Trimmings,
Embroideries,
Gloves,
Hosiery,
Fancy Goods,
Etc., Etc., Etc.,
In order to replace them on the first of September with
NEW GOODS,
For the FALL TRADE, I will offer ALL at such prices as will secure the end in view, viz:
To Sell the Goods.
Particular attention given to the JOBBING DEPARTMENT. All orders filled with promptness and fidelity.
C. T. ATKINSON.
au2-a337-ly 78 Lake street.

NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
THE UNDERSIGNED BEG TO ANnounce to the public that they have established a
NEW DRY GOODS HOUSE
In this city, and have opened,
AT No. 135 LAKE STREET,
A Large and Best Selected Stock of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
Fancy & Millinery Goods.
Long experience in the Trade, and abundant facilities for buying goods to the best advantage will warrant us to assure our customers that we can offer them inducements
SECOND TO NO HOUSE WEST OF NEW YORK.
We therefore respectfully invite the Ladies of Chicago and country, Milliners, country Merchants, and ALL buyers of goods in our line, to call and examine our stock and prices.
FREEDMAN, GOODKIND & CO.,
135........LAKE STREET........135.
(Between Clark and Lasalle.)

Western Wholesale Trade.
PEASE, MARSH & DE LONG,
No. 30 Lake Street,
OFFER AT WHOLESALE A VERY COMplete and attractive Fall and Winter stock of
DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS,
which they intend, as usual, to sell to a CLOSE PAYING TRADE. To such they offer only an opportunity of showing stock and naming prices.
se10a697-3m

Medicines &c.

DR. MANN'S
AGUE BALSAM,
UNRIVALLED IN THE
HISTORY OF MEDICINE.
WHY? BECAUSE SINCE THE FIRST settlements of the rich prairies and fertile valleys of the West, it has been the great study of all Physicians to produce a perfect cure for ague, fever, and all billious diseases, so thoroughly prevalent and so fearfully fatal in their results. The mineral and vegetable kingdoms have heretofore been ransacked in vain except for remedies only partially successful. But this is entirely a case so obstinate that Mann's Ague Balsam will not cure; we do not hesitate to say that the remedy so long sought has at length been found that will never fail. See the following:
Oberlin, Ohio, June 1st, 1858.
Messrs. S. K. Mann & Co.—Gents: Having had occasion to use some of your Ague Balsam in my family, I find it to be the most prompt and efficient remedial agent for the certain cure of ague ever used, and as a strengthening tonic I think it has no equal. Your Ob't Serv't, SAM'L HENRY.
Olney, Ill., September 20, 1857.
Messrs. S. K. Mann & Co.—Gents: Your Ague Balsam is the only remedy that seems to meet the wants of the people of this locality. We have, upon our shelves, all the popular remedies of the day for the cure of intermittents, but Dr. Mann's Balsam sells in preference to all others, from the simple fact that it cures. It is destined to excel all other remedies ever offered. Truly Yours, G. W. HAYNE.
Dr. Mann & Co., Galion, Ohio—Gents: Your Ague Balsam is the people's own remedy, in this part of the country, for the cure of ague and fever. We have never known it to fail in any case when properly used. It is looked upon as a perfect antidote to malarious diseases. Very truly yours, REED & PETTIJOHN.
Cairo, Ill., May 19th, 1858.
Seymour, Ind., April 30, 1858.
Messrs. S. K. Mann & Co., Galion, Ohio—Gentlemen: I would say for the benefit of all concerned, that I have a little daughter, about six years of age, that has had the chills ever since last fall; we could do nothing with it until we received your Balsam. We commenced giving it according to directions and are happy to state that she has not had a chill since she commenced taking it. I shall use my exertions in the bounds of my influence to give your Balsam a circulation. Respectfully Yours, N. P. EDWARDS.
S. K. MANN & CO., Proprietors, Galion, Ohio.
O. T. WOOD & CO., St. Louis, Mo., sole wholesale agents for all the Western States and Territories, and sold whole sale by SARGENT & ILSLEY, Chicago, Illinois, and by all good druggists in this county. je23-3m-2d p

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.
RESPECTING
Dr. Christie's Ague Balsam.
THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.
DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM is the best remedy for the permanent cure of Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, and all malarious diseases incident to the climate.
DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has never been known to fail where the directions have been strictly followed.
DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM is a PURELY VEGETABLE COMPOUND, Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Strychnine, or anything of a poisonous or deleterious nature.
DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has had for years the largest sales of any remedy for a special disease ever offered to the public.
DR. CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM has attained its immense popularity through its own merits, its great power in curing disease. Its singular harmlessness and freedom from hurtful ingredients. It can be taken by the helpless infant, vigorous youth and feeble age, ever without injury, and always with benefit.
READ WHAT AGENTS SAY.
Dr. H. Symmes, of Mattoon, Ill., under date of Aug. 3d, 1858, says:—"Send me another lot of Christie's Ague Balsam as I have but two bottles in store, and the demand is on the increase. I am insuring every bottle, as, yet none have been returned."
J. W. Plummer, Druggist, Vinton, Iowa, under date of Aug. 24th, 1857, writes:—"Send me half a gross of Christie's Ague Balsam. I have but three bottles on hand and it's selling rapidly. It is the best remedy for Ague I have ever sold."
Mr. A. N. Blackledge, of Metamora, Ind., writes us June 12, 1857, and says that the Balsam has cured in every case where taken. He further says that one case came from the Wabash, Mr. S. W. Swigert, who had the Ague eighteen or twenty months. He insured three bottles to cure him. He took only one bottle and the result was a permanent cure. He had paid about $60 doctor bills.
AFFLICTED FOR YEARS.
Delphos, O., Jan. 12, 1858.
Messrs. Hunt & Gardner—Gents:—I wish to make known to the public an article, from which I have derived more benefit than from all other medicines which I have ever used. I have been suffering from Fever and Ague and its effects, for the last five years, during which time I have scarcely enjoyed a day of good health, until I procured from your drug store a bottle of Dr. Christie's Ague Balsam. In a few days I found myself clear of ague and rapidly recovering in health. I have not felt a symptom since I commenced taking it, (about three months,) although constantly exposed to cold weather. To my friends and the public generally, suffering from this disease in any form, I would say, procure a bottle and save health, constitution, and money. Yours, J. B. GROSCOST.
Above are only a few testimonials in favor of CHRISTIE'S AGUE BALSAM, but space forbids publishing more. Price $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.
BOLLES, SMITH & CO., 14 South Water-st., Chicago, Proprietors for the Northwestern States, also, Wholesale Dealers in Patent Medicines generally. For sale by Druggists generally.

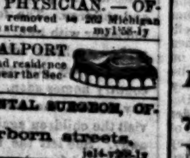
THE LIVER INVIGORATOR
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,
IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE and LIVER MEDICINES now before the public.
LIVER INVIGORATOR.
These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.
Billious attacks are cured, and, what is better, prevented by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.
One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.
Only one dose taken before retiring, prevents nightmare.
Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures costiveness.
One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia.
One dose of two teaspoonfuls will always relieve Sick Headache.
Only one dose immediately relieves Colic, while
One dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus, and a preventative of Cholera.
Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness.
One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.
One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite and makes the food digest well.
One dose, often repeated, cures Chronic Diarrhoea in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel Complaints yield almost to the first dose.
A few bottles will cure Dropsy by exciting the absorbents.
We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventative for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Billious type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.
ALL WHO USE IT ARE GIVING THEIR UNANIMOUS TESTIMONY IN ITS FAVOR.
Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.
PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.
Dr. SANFORD, Proprietor, No. 345 Broadway, New York. Retailed by all Druggists. Sold also, by BOLLES, SMITH & CO., and FAHNESTOCK & BAKER, 118 Randolph street.
jy21-ly-a306

FEVER AND AGUE
CURED WITHOUT ARSENIC OR QUININE.
DR. LEED'S QUININE SUBSTITUTE, or NERVE TONIC is a positive cure for
Chills and Fever,
And all diseases arising from derangement of the nervous System, and very successful in preventing
YELLOW, PANAMA AND CHAGRES FEVERS.
The recipe was discovered by a regularly graduated physician, and is, therefore, entitled to the same confidence as any other physician's prescription. A single trial will prove its efficacy. One bottle in ordinary cases of Fever and Ague will effect a cure. All that is asked is a fair trial. All who have used it speak highly of its virtue. Read the Circular. J. H. HAZARD, Sole Proprietor, No. 131 Maiden Lane, New York.
Agents,
FENTON, ROBINSON & SMITH,
ap26-97-6m 15 South Water street, Chicago.

Professional.

DRS. FULLER & ALBAUGH,
DENTISTS.—OFFICE, NO. 58 WEST Randolph st., Chicago, Ill. Superior work promptly done at our offices. Responsible guarantee for success in all cases.
Call and see specimens. se24-ly-a977

DR. T. HABERMEHL,
PHYSICIAN, OPERATEUR, AND ACCOUCHEUR, will attend all disease pertaining to the Medical profession. Attendance performed with the strictest secrecy and accuracy, according to the newest doctrine in the medical science. Office 165 Erie street.
se12a-21-1m

DR. R. HONSINGER, Dentist.
ATTENDS TO ALL CALLS FOR PROfessional Services at his office
No. 77 Lake St.,
Tremont Block.

A first rate article of Tooth Powder and Mouth Wash Constantly on hand and for sale. Prepared solely by Dr Honsinger, and warranted to contain no properties in the slightest degree injurious.

DOCTOR N. F. COOKE,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN.—OFFICE and Residence removed to 282 Michigan street, two doors from Rush street. my1'58-ly

REMOVAL.—DR. ALPORT has removed his office and residence to No. 22 Washington street, near the Second Presbyterian Church.

DR. J. WARNER, DENTAL SURGEON, OFfice northeast corner of
Lake and Dearborn streets,
Up stairs in room No. 1.

DENTISTS—DRS. QUINLAN & CUSHING
SURGEON DENTISTS.
OFFICE—NO. 88 CLARK STREET,
Opposite the Court House.

D. A. COLTON M.D. HOMEOPATHIST
Office and residence, No. 11 Quincy street, 3d door west of State street.

FALL TRADE.
H. W. HUNT & CO.,
Manufacturers and Jobbers of
Ready Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods,
Have recently opened a full and complete assortment of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING
At 50 Lake street,—Up-stairs,
To which they invite the attention of the trade.

JOHN H. WEBER & CO
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS, FURS,
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS
AND UMBRELLAS.
No. 205 and 207 South Water st., corner Wells, (up-stairs,)
CHICAGO, ILL.
Merchants are respectfully invited to examine our Stock before purchasing.
GOODS CHEERFULLY SHOWN.

OTIS, FIELD & CO.,
LLOYD'S BLOCK, corner of
RANDOLPH AND WELLS STREET
Opposite Briggs and Metropolitan Hotels.
BILLIARD TABLES
From their Factory in Milwaukee,
BALLS, CLOTHS, CUES,
And every article connected with the trade
FOR SALE.
se14-1m-a561

Real Estate.

Wabash Avenue Residence.
WE HAVE FOR SALE A NEW BRICK house on Wabash avenue, for which we will take in part payment a good unimproved lot in the South West Division. Worth from $4,000 to $5,000. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO.
se9 33 Lasalle street.

To Exchange.
A HIGHLY CULTIVATED FARM IN Kankakee county, Illinois, for good improved Chicago City property. S. H. KERFOOT & CO.

Cheap for Cash.
[No. 94. A. R. 3.]
HOUSE AND LOT ON EAST SIDE OF Union, between North and Old streets. House one story—18x24 feet; lot 24x100 feet, nicely fenced. Apply to S. H. KERFOOT & CO.
se9a791 33 Lasalle street.

IMPROVED PROPERTY FOR SALE.
50 feet on Wells street by 100 on Division, with a two story building, at $3,300. ¼ cash, bal 1 and 3 years.
40 feet on Pearson street, between Rush and Pine, with two-story dwelling and barn, at $3,500. ¼ cash, balance 1 and 2 years.
50 feet on Wabash avenue, near the Asylum, at $[…] Canal terms.
25x150 feet on Sedgwick street, near the School House at $600. ¼ cash, bal 1 year.
25x100 feet on Superior street, between Pine and Sand, with cottage dwelling, at $2,000. ¼ cash, bal. in 1 and 2 years.
25x125 feet on Mather street, West Division, with a two story frame dwelling and outhouses, at $1,500. ¼ cash, bal. in 1 year.
20 feet on Milwaukee avenue, near Division street, at $500. Canal terms.
80 feet front on Lake street, in Section 7, at $480.
25 Lots on Division street, in Lull & Mayer's Sub-Division, at various prices. LULL & MAYER,
se16-1mo-a891 122 and 124 Randolph street.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE LOTS FOR sale at $35 per foot only one block from […] Grove avenue, the route of the proposed Horse R. R. […] Also, Farming Lands to exchange for City Property, […] on choice Farming Lands, […] per cent., with six fold security, […] and Lot near Bull's Head (house new) […] ble terms. W. R. FOWLER
se17a886-6m Room 24 Portland Block.

THE KANSAS CITY REAL ESTATE Association will offer at Public Sale to the highest bidder
SIX HUNDRED LOTS
IN KANSAS CITY, MO.,
THE METROPOLIS OF THE FAR WEST!
Commencing WEDNESDAY, October 20, 1858, and continuing three days.
No city in the West combines greater or more varied advantages, Commercial, Agricultural and Manufacturing, and few places present instances of such rapid development.
THE GEOGRAPHICAL CENTRE OF THE UNION!
Kansas City is situated at and below the Mouth of the Kansas River, on the Great Angle of the Missouri River, where that stream changes its course for the East after flowing northward more than two […] leaving Kansas City the nearest point on navigable water to a region the most fertile in the world, and more extensive than the States of Missouri, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio combined.
RAPID GROWTH OF KANSAS CITY.
An insignificant "landing" for Westport and Independence in 1855 with a few hundred inhabitants—Kansas City in 1858 contains a population of 7,000, […] previous time were so many, and extensive improvements in progress.
ITS COMMERCE WITH THE TERRITORY AND THE GREAT PLAINS.
The commerce of Kansas City is commensurate with its unrivaled advantages as the gateway of the Territory of Kansas, and the Metropolis of the Plains. The statistics of its trade compiled from the books of its merchants show its business for 1857
Over Six Millions of Dollars!
This immense trade which exceeds that of any other city of the same population in the United States, embraces sales and imports to the Territory of Kansas, New Mexico, the Indian country, Southwestern Missouri and the regions lying at the base of the Rocky Mountains.
NATURAL RAILWAY CENTRE.
The terminus of the Pacific Railroad, from St. Louis, has recently been located at Kansas City, and the prospect is certain of its completion in less than two years. Charters have also been obtained for roads to connect Kansas City with the great systems of Eastern Railways stretching westward, from Chicago on the north, and Memphis on the southeast. These Railways will converge at nearly equal distances at the mouth of the Kansas River. Kansas City is manifestly the natural starting point of the Great Central Railroad to San Francisco, and as the farthest western central point of Missouri navigation, it must become the Railroad focus of the broad and fertile lands beyond.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third in hand, the balance in one, two and three years, with six per cent interest per annum.
All letters desiring further information will meet with prompt attention if addressed to the Secretary of the Association.
President Kansas City Real Estate Association.
H. H. King, Secretary.

20,000 ACRES OF UNIMPROVED Prairie Land for sale. The land here offered comprises some of the most desirable locations in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin. […] make investments will never find a better opportunity than is now offered. Chicago city property wanted in exchange for farming lands. Apply to W. W. KIMBALL, No. 52 Clark street.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE FOR A CITY Residence, a
HOMESTEAD.
Consisting of a Two story Milwaukee Brick House, Out buildings, Yard and Garden, all in complete order, […] Wisconsin, only 10 miles from Chicago on the Lake Shore Railroad.
Also wanted to sell or exchange for city property.
Wisconsin Farming and Pine Lands.
For Particulars address Post Office Box 198.

U. S. GOVERNMENT LAND LOCATING
AGENCY.
The subscriber having had much practical experience
Selecting and Locating Lands
In the various Land Districts in the Western States has unusual facilities for making valuable selection
For Land Warrants or Cash.
Choice selections may now be made in
IOWA, WISCONSIN AND MISSOURI,
Persons having Warrants, can have them
LOCATED IN THEIR OWN NAME
AND 40 PER CENT. PROFIT GUARANTEED.
Payable in one year.
Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois Lands
FOR SALE LOW FOR CASH.
Money invested in Kansas and Nebraska.
S. SALISBURY, Land Location Agent,
au15-a83-ly 49 Clark street, Chicago.

CHARLES COOK, LAND AGENT.
Charles Cook, House and Collecting Agent.
Chas. Cook, Canadian Agent.
Chas. Cook, Emigrant Agent.
Chas. Cook, Licensed Intelligence Agent.
[…]
References—John E. Wilkins, Esq.; […] John B. Buchanan, Esq.; Rev. Robert Boyd; J. Wentworth, M. D.
Address 73 Clark street, up stairs, or P. O. box […]

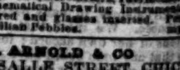
Opticians.

EYE AND EAR.
DR. UNDERWOOD,
FORMERLY OF THE EYE AND EAR Infirmary of Louisville, Ky., and more recently […] would announce that he has permanently established himself in the city of Chicago, Illinois, at SEVENTY-THREE South Clark street, where he will be able to afford to those afflicted with diseases of the Eye and Ear, an opportunity of being treated by a system which […] reach of human means.

CHICAGO CHARITABLE EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.
Dispensary of the Infirmary open every morning from 11½ to 12½ o'clock for gratuitous treatment of the poor affected with diseases of the Eye and Ear, No. 83 South Clark street, corner of Michigan.
TRUSTEES:
W. L. Newberry, President; C. V. Dyer, L. Haven, Vice Presidents; E. Stone, Secretary and Treasurer; Rev. W. Barry, P. Carpenter, W. H. Brown, J. H. Kinzie, E. B. McCoay, F. Moseley, Rev. N. L. Rice, D. D., M. Brayman.
CONSULTING SURGEONS:
Prof. D. Brainard, M. D. | Prof. J. W. Freer, M. D.
VISITING SURGEONS:
Dr. E. L. Holmes | Dr. F. B. Norcom | Dr. H. Parker.

Improve Your Eyesight.

37...CLARK STREET ROOM 2, UP STAIRS...37
CHICAGO, ILL.
THE CELEBRATED RUSSIA ROCK CRYSTAL AND BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, for long or short-sighted persons, from 15 to 95 years of age, and for weak, sore or inflamed eyes, will be sale at 37 South Clark street, Room No. 2, up stairs. […]
Practical Optician and Oculist.

LOUIS MAUSS,

Practical Optician,
[Late with Benj. Pike & Sons, N. Y.]
79 - South Clark St., - 79
Opposite the Court House.
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TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

LOSS OF THE AUSTRIA.

Her Destruction by Fire—Great Loss of Life.

HALIFAX, Sept. 27.—The bark Lotus, from Liverpool, arrived in Halifax harbor on Sunday afternoon, with twelve of the sixty-seven surviving passengers of the steamship Austria, burnt at sea on Sept. 13th, in latitude 45 deg. 1 min. and longitude 41 deg. 30 min. They were taken from the bark Maurice, Capt. Ernest Renard, on the 14th.

The following particulars are gleaned from the survivors: At a little after 2 o'clock on the 13th, dense volumes of smoke burst from the after entrance of the steerage. The ship was instantly put at half speed, at which she continued until the magazines exploded. The engineers, it is inferred, were instantly suffocated.

Fire was next seen breaking through the lights amidships, and traveled aft with fearful rapidity. Some persons let down a boat from the front side of the quarter deck, which, it is thought, was crushed under the screw.

An attempt was made to launch a boat on the starboard side, but it was swamped from the numbers who rushed into it, and all were lost.

All the first cabin passengers were on the poop, except a few gentlemen, who must have been smothered in the smoking room; many second cabin passengers were also on the boat, but a number of them got shut into their cabin by fire. Some of them were pulled up through the ventilator, but the greater number could not be extricated. The last woman drawn up said there were six already suffocated.

The ladies and gentlemen on the poop jumped into the sea by twos and threes, some of the ladies in flames; several hesitated, but were driven to it at the last moment. In half an hour not a soul was to be seen on the poop.

The French bark Maurice, Capt. Ernest Renand, came alongside the steamer at about 5 P. M. and received forty passengers, chiefly taken off the bowsprit. A few were picked up floating around.

At about eight o'clock, one of the metallic boats came up with about twenty-three persons in it, including the 1st and 3d officers. Afterwards three or four men were picked up floating on a piece of broken boat.

The 2d officer was taken up, having been swimming for six hours; he and the 3d officer were severely burned.

One male passenger was burned frightfully, and some others slightly.

There were but six women saved, three of whom were burned.

A Norwegian bark came up with the steamer next morning, and a boat was observed going around the burning ship. They may have picked up a few.

The Maurice had no communication with the Norwegian vessel.

The list of the saved has not been received up to 2 o'clock. Should it come to hand before the close of business hours, it will be published immediately.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Cause of the Disaster—Six Hundred Souls on Board—Names of the Survivors.

At about seven o'clock the Maurice sailed for Fayal to deposit the rescued passengers. At about two o'clock the same afternoon she fell in with the bark Lotus, Capt. Trefy of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, from Liverpool for Halifax. The fire is known to have arisen from the very culpable negligence of some of the crew. The Captain and Surgeon considered it expedient to fumigate the steerage with burning tar. The operation was to be performed by the boatswain, under the superintendence of the 4th officer. The boatswain heated the end of a chain to dip in tar to produce smoke.

The end became too hot to hold, and he let it drop upon the deck, to which it set fire. The tar upset and immediately all about was in flames. A feeble attempt was made to extinguish it, but without effect. There was nothing at hand for such an emergency. The rescued passengers saved nothing but the clothes on their backs, and even the greater part of these were torn off and otherwise lost. 600 souls were supposed to be on board, including many women and children. Mr. Brown is the only British subject saved. He is in the British civil service on his way to British Columbia. He will proceed to Boston in the steamer Eastern State on Tuesday, en route to New York.

NAMES OF SURVIVORS.

The following are the names of the survivors on board the Maurice: L. Kuhn, 1st officer; B. Hartmann, 2nd do; S. Burnett, 3rd do; C. Meihaelis, boatswain's mate; C. Place, quartermaster; N. Surquesen, sailor; H. Richter, boy; S. Fribold, fireman; Edward Avindolph, steward, C. Pollen, engineer's assistant.

PASSENGERS.—Maria Freiderich, from Prague; Rosalia St. Seig, from Lobsen; Betty Ergen, from Limberg; Catherine Tinkel, of New York; B. Robendamon, from Chadrrbeck; Trina Hoschell, from Bremerforde; Stannmesmer, of New York; Chas. Fras, of Nicaragua; Theo. Isfeld, of New York; Burrefeld, from Dresden; D. Cohen, from Cologne; Jacob Rill, from Baierk; Franz Fritz, from Mainza; Ewil Tasse, from Iogan; Dr. Scheck, from C. Lempk, of Chicago; Leopold Thiller, from Pochlowitz; G. Laknann, of Cincinnati; T. Hoheriee, from Leutzen; Reubans Waldess, from Leutzen; F. P. Retke, do; G. Vollersen, from Capheln; Frederick Stabner, from Zarinford; Ferdinand Stabner, from do.; H. Osbar, from Brederbeck; C. Brecker, from Biomberg; A. Lars, from Cappeln; N. Sicks, from Holsen; H. Wendel, from do.; C. Buckholz, from do.; F. Rendenberg, from do.; S. Hess, from do.; H. Hans, from Berlin; Peter T. Vagner, from Worms; Wilhelm F. Mielow, from do.; Levi Bock, from [illegible]; [illegible], from [illegible]; [illegible] Muller, from Auran; Ernst Witte, from Weden; A. Bionstiel, from Meuheim; E. Wunshmann, from Lutzen; Lion Wolfk, of New York; T. Riedhold Wagner, from Castle; James Smith Murray, of Alexandria, Va.

The following are the passengers transferred to the Lotus, and arrived at Halifax:

Charles Brew of England, Jean Polinkerniska of New-York, Philip Berry of Hackensack, N. J., H. Randers and C. Hoggiuri of Sweden, C. W. T. Rosin of Virginia, Henry Augustus Smith of Chelsea, Mass., John F. Cox of Boston, Alfred Vesier of Philadelphia, Theodore G. Glandisken of New-York.

When Captain Waters, of the Prince Albert, learned that twelve of the Austria's survivors had arrived, he kindly offered all a free passage, and detained the steamer for the purpose of allowing them to embark. Ten of them availed themselves of his generosity and sailed for New-York on Friday, at 5 o'clock P. M.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

The Cable in Statu Quo—The Prince of Wales not Coming to Canada—Fatal Disaster at Sheffield, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The steamship City of Washington arrived at 4 o'clock this afternoon. She left Liverpool on the morning of the 15th, with the mails. The Saxonia, hence, arrived out on the 14th.

The London *Times* says there is no alteration in the condition of the ocean cable. Communications continue to be received, but illegible. Shares remain firm, with transactions at £435 @500.

A new company had been formed for purchasing the steamship Great Eastern and running her to America.

A false alarm of fire raised at Sheffield Music Hall, during a concert, created a panic among the audience. A half dozen were crushed to death and many others injured.

The American mare Prioress won the great Yorkshire handicap race at Doncaster.

Fears were entertained of an armed outbreak at Madrid.

Six detached forces are to be erected for the defence of Vienna.

Sir E. Lytton has made arrangements for opening a bank at Vancouver's Island, and ultimately in British Columbia. A constabulary force was to be organized immediately for the latter place.

Queen Victoria had declined the application of the citizens of Canada, that the Prince of Wales, or some other member of the Royal family, may be allowed to proceed to Toronto to inaugurate the Crystal Palace there.

FRANCE.—Paris flour market dull. Prices dull. Wheat firm at an advance of 50c.

The chess contest between Morphy and Harrowitz was progressing; four games having been played, each winning two.

An unusual quantity of gold and silver had been coined at the Paris mint, it is thought for exportation.

It is reported that gold has been discovered in the French colony of New Caledonia.

SWITZERLAND.—The malignant fever is raging at Sales. It attacks persons in the prime of life, many dying in a few hours. The town hospital was overcrowded.

PRUSSIA.—Advices from Berlin reiterate the statement that the Prince of Prussia will soon be declared Prince Regent, at the Zolverein in Hanover.

Prussia proposed the abolition of all transit dues, with the chance of succeeding.

LATEST.

LONDON, Wednesday.—Consols opened firm. A despatch from Turin says the report concerning the occupation by Russia of the Port of Villa Franca, for 20 years is not correct.

The liabilities of Jno. Carmichael of Liverpool are £324,000, assets £220,000.

The *Morning Post* says the policy of the U. S. towards Mexico is believed to be against interference for the present, so when that country becomes debilitated by anarchy she may fall an easy prey. The *Times* is apprehensive that the interest of European creditors in Mexico, amounting to £10,000,000, will be in serious jeopardy.

Geo. Laward, Secretary of the Ocean Telegraph Company, announces a reply to Whitehouse's letter to the London *Times*.

English funds continue steadily to improve—nearly all classes of securities participate in the improvement. The Paris Bourse yesterday had a further rise of ½ per cent.

Condition of the Cable.

HALIFAX, Sept. 27.—*To Cyrus W. Field, Esq.:* I have arrived here on my way to the Bay of Bull's Arm, to test the Cable in concert with Valentia. Good and regular currents from Newfoundland were received up to the day I left Valentia, the 12th; but no words had been received since the 3d inst. The testing shows a loss of insulation three miles from Valentia, but I hope to work through it. I leave here as soon as possible. The steamer for St. Johns does not start till the 7th of October, but I shall try to get there by gunboat or otherwise immediately.

(Signed) LUNDAY, from Valencia office.

End of the Railroad Difficulty, &c.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The Directors of the Erie Railroad ratified this evening the doings of the Railroad Convention. The fare to Buffalo goes to $5 to-morrow.

It is understood that the Pacific mail Company have bought all Vanderbilt's ships in the Pacific, and a weekly line to California will be established. Also that Vanderbilt furnishes part of the ships necessary for the weekly line on this side.

Four Mile Race.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27. The great four mile race over the Fashion Course was won by Nicholas I. over Tar River, in two straight heats. Sue Washington was distanced.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE "PRINCE ALBERT."

HALIFAX, Sept. 28.—The steamship Prince Albert, Capt. Waters, from Galway at midnight of the 15th inst., arrived off Halifax harbor at 10 o'clock Saturday night, and reached her dock at 9 o'clock on Sunday morning. She reports having met with a succession of heavy gales for the first few days of her passage.

On the 17th she broke two of the flanges of her screw and proceeded under canvass the remainder of her voyage.

On the 22d she encountered a terrific hurricane, but sustained no damage except the loss of sails and life boat.

On the 17th, she passed the Bremen ship Johannes bound east.

On the 18th, she passed a steamer with two masts and two funnels, bound east, doubtless the North Star.

The political news of this arrival is generally unimportant.

The shipment of the shore end of the Cable was in progress on board the steamer Bilboa at Plymouth, as the cumbrous nature of the Cable necessitated caution in the work of stowing, it was not expected to be on board before the night of the 15th, when the Bilboa would proceed to the Thames. The shares were steadily maintained at about £500.

The French and English treaties with China had been received.

The steamship Arabia, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 11th.

The British Government has just renewed the contract with the Pacific Steam Navigation Company of Liverpool for the period of six years, for the conveyance of the semi-monthly mails along the west coast of South America, from Panama to Valparaiso.

The Literary *Gazette* says there is a well grounded hope that Canada will next summer be visited by some prominent members of the Royal Family, if not by the Queen and Prince Consort.

FRANCE.—The political news is unimportant. The Lyons silk market continued to improve, and prices had further advanced. This favorable movement is in a great measure ascribed to the arrival of orders for the American spring trade on a better scale than had been hoped for.

TURKEY.—Constantinople letters state that a conspiracy existed there to get rid of the present Sultan and replace him by his brother, Abdul Aziz. It is further stated that the conspiracy had gone so far that the majority of the foreign Ambassadors at Constantinople had thought proper to inform certain leading persons in the plot, that if Abdul Aziz came to the throne by violent means, he would not be recognized by the European powers.

Turkey and Prussia is said to have been on the brink of a complete rupture.

ITALY.—The Neapolitan Government had received notice that a quantity of fulminating grenades, in the form of fruit, had been seized. They were to be introduced into the Neapolitan States.

France and England had notified Naples of the exact condition on which they would renew diplomatic relations.

SPAIN.—Reports of the discovery of a new republican conspiracy were current.

The Bank of Valladolid had raised its rate of discount to 8 per cent.

CHINA.—The French and English treaties had been received. The French Government proposes to maintain in China a stronger naval squadron than in times past. A division of gun boats will remain there permanently, and a body of marine infantry will also be kept there until the conditions of the treaty have been carried out.

New York Bank Statement.

The following is a statement of the condition of the New York Banks for the week ending Sept. 25.

Decrease in loans	$539,114
Decrease in specie	182,737
Increase in circulation	50,078
Decrease in deposits	2,303,344
Decrease of undrawn deposits	1,047,816
Total specie	28,[illegible]

A Steamship Disabled.

NEW YORK, Sept. 27.—The steamship Florida was disabled in her machinery off Cape Hatteras, on Wednesday evening. Her passengers were transferred to the brig Mary E. Milliken, to be landed at Tybee.

Next day when she was returning under canvas she was taken in tow by the steamer Augusta, hence for Havana, and arrived here late last night.

The steamer City of Washington, from Liverpool 15th, will be up about 5 o'clock.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 25.—The deaths from yellow fever yesterday were 43, a large decrease as compared with previous days.

COMMERCIAL.

Commercial and Money Matters.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 27.

MONEY, &c.—There is no change in money matters. Exchange is in fair supply at 1 per cent. premium; Gold, 1@1¼ ₩ cent.

COMMERCIAL.—The Wheat market opened active at an advance of ½@1c per bushel. About 50,000 bu Winter were sold at $1.15 for No. 1 White; $1.07½@1.08 for No. 1 Red; 98@98½c for No. 2 Red; and 76c for Rejected—the market closing very quiet. About 45,000 bushels Spring changed hands at 74@75c in store for No. 2; 89c for No. 1 in store; and 58c for Rejected. In the afternoon the market was duller—there being more sellers than buyers at 75c.

The Corn market was active, and advanced about 1c per bushel. About 80,000 bushels were sold at 59@60½c afloat for Canal and River; 57½@58c for No. 1 Railroad; 55½@56c for No. 2½; and 52c for Rejected.

The Flour market was dull and heavy for choice brands, though there was some inquiry for shipping brands.

Oats are heavy. Highwines steady at 20½@21c. Provisions quiet. Hides dull.

There is a fair inquiry for vessels. The rates paid to-day were:—Corn to Buffalo, 3c; Corn to Oswego, 6½c; Wheat to Oswego, 7c.

The total Wheat shipments for Saturday were 114,750 bushels, as follows:—Red Winter, 1 and 2, 61,706 bu; Spring, No. 2, 28,578 bu; Rejected Spring, 24,466 bu.

Chicago Daily Wholesale Market.

MONDAY EVENING, Sept. 27.

FREIGHTS—More active. The following vessels were chartered to-day: Schrs. D. Morris, Lady of the Lake, and brig Bay City, corn to Buffalo, at 3c; schr. Eagle Wing, corn to Oswego at 6½c; schr Dane, wheat to Oswego at 7c.

FLOUR—Market dull. 60 bbls "Parish" White Winter, at $5.25.

WHEAT—Winter—In good demand. Sales to-day were as follows: 600 bu No 1 White, at $1.15 in store; 12,000 bu No 1 Red at $1.08 in store; 2,000 bu do at $1.07½ in store; 3,800 bu do at $1.07 in store; 1,000 bu River Red at 90c afloat; 10,600 bu No 2 Red in parcels at 98c in store; 2,000 bu do at 98½c in store; 700 bu Rejected at 76c in store. SPRING—Advanced ½@1c per bushel. Sales were as follows:—500 bu No 1 at 89c in store; 5,000 bu River at 76c afloat; 4,000 bu No 2 at 74c in store; 5,000 bu do at 74½c in store; 26,000 bu do in lots at 75c in store; 4,000 bu "Stump-tail" do on p. t.; 5,000 bu Rejected at 60c f. o. b.

CORN—Advanced ½@1c per bushel. Sales to day were:—5,000 bu Canal at 59c afloat; 15,000 bu do at 59½c afloat; 5,000 bu choice Yellow River at 60½c afloat; 20,000 bu cleaned Canal at 60½c f. o. b.; 1,000 bu No 1 at 57½c in store; 5,000 bu do in lots at 58c in store; 16 000 bu No 2 at 58c f. o. b.; 10,000 bu do in lots at 56c in store; 7 0 bu Rejected at 52c in store.

OATS—Dull and nominal at 43@45c in store.

RYE—300 bu at 55c in store; 300 bu at 60c in store.

BARLEY—300 bu No 2 at 48c in store.

HIGHWINES—80 bbls at 21c.

ALCOHOL—Nominal at 46c ₩ gal.

MESS PORK—Nothing doing. Stock exhausted.

MESS BEEF—$9.50@11.50.

LARD—Nominal at 10@10½c.

TALLOW—9½@10c.

HIDES—Dull. Green Salted 8@8½c; Dry Flint 16@16½c.

PELTS—September Pelts 40@50c.

SEED—Timothy Seed firmer; 1,500 bu sold on p. t.; 40 bu at $1.40.

BUTTER—Common 9@10c; choice State 14@15c.

EGGS—Fresh 10@11c ₩ doz.

POTATOES—30@35c according to quality.

CHICKENS—12@13c each.

WHITEFISH—$2.75@3 ₩ hf brl.

APPLES—Green in good supply at $2@2.50.

Movements of Breadstuffs—Sept. 25.

RECEIPTS BY CANAL AND RAILWAYS.

	Flour bbls.	Wh't bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Bar. bu.	Cat. No.	H'gs No.
By Ill & M. C'l	1,430	4,616	28,517	....	135	....	....
By Gal. U. RR.	571	19,430	1,948	....	1,074	50	88
By Rock I. RR.	575	5,600	2,100	1,050	....	48	....
By Ill Central	290	13,600	6,064	....	380	64	325
By C. B. & Q.	700	7,592	7,238	....	254	54	540
By C. & A. & St. L.	285	1,474	....	1,815	312	....	....
By C. A. & St. L.	400	10,000	2,0.0	300	....	379	400
Total	4,398	62,322	49.9.4	3,165	2,120	576	1,353

Total for the week—Flour, bbls. 15,487; Wheat, bush. 296,643; Corn, bush. 279,515; Oats, bush. 16,574; Barley, bush. 2,120; Cattle, No. 2,583; Hogs, No. 5,694.

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE—SEPT. 25.

To Buffalo	[illegible]	57,100
To Oswego	86,077	37,540
To Ogdensburg	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Collingwood	[illegible]	[illegible]
To Canada	[illegible]	28,000
To other ports	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	123,877	122,700

Total for the season—Flour, bbls. 300,465; Wheat, bush. 6,418,606; Corn, bush. 6,492,174; Oats, bush. 1,359,145; Barley, bush. 14,308.

Specification of Grain Shipped Sept. 25.

Prop Pittsburg	4,170	bu rejected sp. wheat.
do	10,200	rejected sp. wheat.
Prop Tonawanda	3,250	No 1 red w. wheat.
do	10,000	rej. sp. wheat.
Brig Rio Grande	16,000	No 1 red w. wheat.
Schr Belle Sheridan	12,724	No 2 sp. wheat.
Schr Sanderson	17,000	No 2 sp. wheat.
Schr Jupiter	12,000	No 2 red w. wheat.
Schr Eliza Logan	5,121	canal corn.
Schr Flying Cloud	5,121	canal corn.
do	6,200	No 1 corn.
Schr H C Winslow	6,165	No 1 corn.
Schr White Squall	11,500	No 1 red w. wheat.
Schr Syracuse	12,000	No 1 red w. wheat.
Schr J. Marsh	18,000	No 1 corn.
Schr Sophia Smith	13,000	No 1 corn.
Schr Fulton	10,000	No 1 corn.
Schr White Squall	9,163	No 1 red w. wheat.
Schr Flying Cloud	2,323	No 1 corn.

Flour and Grain in Store.

	Sept. 25, '58.		Sept. 26, '57.
Flour, bbls.	4,641	Flour, bbls.	1,600
Spring wheat, bu.	421,758	Spring wheat, bu.	120,400
Red wheat, bu.	150,738	Red wheat, bu.	28,905
White wheat, bu.	[illegible]	White wheat, bu.	2,427
Corn, bu.	379,423	Corn, bu.	58,000
Oats, bu.	120,198	Oats, bu.	23,838
Rye, bu.	[illegible]	Rye, bu.	2,056
Barley, bu.	48,071	Barley, bu.	3,481
Total bbls Flour	4,641	Total bbls Flour	1,600
bu Grain	1,166,877	bu Grain	239,[illegible]

Oswego Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] OSWEGO, Sept. 27.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—In good demand, choice lots; sales 28,000 bu at $1.20 for white Michigan and Indiana; $1.16½ for red do. Corn firm; sales 10,000 bu prime Illinois at 69c, and 3,000 bu Indiana at 70c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Steady. 35c on flour, 9c on wheat; 7½c on corn to New York.

LAKE IMPORTS—For the last twenty-four hours:—17,000 bu wheat, 7,000 bu barley.

CANAL EXPORTS—3,000 bbls flour, 38,000 bu wheat, 34,000 bu corn.

Weekly Report of Live Stock Market

Held at Mich. So. & Nor. Indiana Sale and Shipping Yards, Sept. 27th, 1858—Reported expressly for the week ending Sept. [illegible], by [illegible], for Daily Press & Tribune.

The receipts of Cattle and Hogs for the week have been [illegible] one, and the much lighter than those of the previous week. Prices of Cattle consequently there is a slight advance in the prices and sell with quick sales. Good Beef Cattle are scarce, [illegible] readily, at figures given below, to shippers for [illegible] markets. There have been sales of 644 Cattle, mostly inferior, at $2@$2.87½; while fair and good brought $2.75@$3 ₩ 100 lbs., live weight.

The following are the sales of the week:

Seller.	Buyer.	No.		Av. w't.	Price.
McCune	Weaver	17	Cattle	1270	$3 00
Dennis	Weaver	19	"	1040	2 50
Haynes	Butcher	10	"	954	2 50
Rourke	Butcher	27	"	....	3 00
Hildreth	Butcher	19	"	1000	2 50
Weaver	Packers & ship.	191	"	....	2 50
Harris	Pack. & ship.	40	"	1100	2 50
Hudson	Butcher	17	"	....	2 50
Mills	Butcher	10	"	....	2 50
Hanley	Butcher	20	"	1165	2 50
Lockwood	Shippers	28	"	....	2 75
Clark	Shippers	12	"	....	2 00
Clark	Butcher	13	"	....	2 00
Hathaway	Butcher	20	"	....	$23 ₩ head.
Caldwell	Metcalf	69	"	....	$2 40
Brewer	Shippers	34	"	....	2 75
Moss	Shippers	16	"	....	3 00
Otis	Hyman	17	"	....	2 50
Dawson	Butcher	9	"	1163	3 00

HOGS—Are selling at good prices. The receipts and sales for the week are as follows:—Received, 1,446 hogs for this market, which have been sold for from $4@$4.65 ₩ 100 lbs. The demand for fat hogs is good.

SHEEP—Are very scarce, with but little demand. The receipts are 92 head, brought in by J. Flagg, and sold to butcher at 2¼c ₩ lb, weighing 74 lbs. each.

MILCH COWS—Are in good demand, with but few coming in, and plenty of buyers at fair figures. Sales of 18 cows at $25@$34 ₩ head, with calves.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Reported by WALTER SHERMAN *expressly for the* CHICAGO DAILY PRESS AND TRIBUNE.

LAKE SHORE SALE AND SHIPPING YARDS, CHICAGO, Sept. 27, 1858.

Stock received for week	1117 cattle.
" " "	794 sheep.
" " "	3102 hogs.
Shipped via M. C. R. R.	117 cattle.
" "	1319 hogs.

Sales of 600 first quality cattle from $2.75@3 to 3.12½.
Sales of 400 second quality from $2@2.25 to 2.5.
Sales of a few inferior cattle for all prices under $2, and dearer than that except for grazing.
Sales of 714 sheep from $1.50@3 ₩ cwt.
Sales of a few extra these from $3.75@4.00 ₩ cwt.
Sales of 1782 hogs from $4@4.25 to 4.40.
Sales of a few cows and calves from $25@30 to $34 per head.

Below we give the names of owners, stock, &c.:

CATTLE.

Owners.	No.	Owners.	No.
J Hosmah	17	A W Miner	18
S Hebrew	23	W H Reed	18
E L Mesler	16	J C Hufer	27
Ne bick & Work	17	O Stanton	18
S E Greenman	16	J Roberts	21
A J McIntyre	18	N Wellman	20
J Postlewait	16	Thos Hicks	18
Geo. Hastings	16	S Head	18
D. W. Van Ostran	18	Chas Hildreth	20
S. E. Trent	16	Wm Butler	18
Thomlinson & Co.	18	Russell & Co.	16
J Beardsley	16	J Robinson	18
W H Gaylay	31	James Smith	18
A Dillingham	201	W A Williams	32
F E B Rice	16	J W Gray	16
Nathan Adams	18	J McGuire	16
O Langshire	16	O L Dole & Co	22
Lotsford & Brown	16		
W F Murphy	16	Total	1116
C W Biggins	16		

SHEEP.

S C Day	85	Wm Hyatt	78
John Cox	365		
H H Parmer	100	Total	724
A Howe	96		

CATTLE SHIPPED EAST.

We'ls & Shaw	84
J P Robinson	33
Total	117

HOGS SHIPPED EAST.

Cragin & Co.	505	Rogers & Co.	177
M Smith	139		
Wm Hall & Co.	198	Total	1319

Foreign Markets.

PER PRINCE ALBERT.] LIVERPOOL, Sept. 14.

BREADSTUFFS—The market was steady. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. quote choice brands of Flour firm, but inferior grades show a declining tendency. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet; yellow 34s; white 34s.6d.

Beef steady. Pork steady. Lard quiet but firm at 61@62s. Market for all kinds produce quiet but firm.

Cotton was quite active at Liverpool on the strength of the Arabia's advices and advanced ⅛d. Sales Saturday and Monday, 11th and 13th, foot up 30,000 bales.

LONDON, Monday Eve. Sept. 14.

Wheat experienced a decline on all sorts, and closed with tendency still further downward.

The London Money Market is generally unchanged. Consols closed at an advance, viz: 97⅛@97¼ for money and 97⅜ for account.

PER WASHINGTON.] LIVERPOOL, Sept. 15.

Weather continues very fine for harvesting the crops. Richardson, Spence & Co. report the market generally very quiet. Flour of good quality demanded full rates. Little doing in other descriptions. Philadelphia and Baltimore 21s@23s 6d. Ohio 23@26s. Wheat slow of sale and unchanged; Red Western 5s 6d@6s 6d. Southern 7s @7s 4d. Corn in good speculative demand; white 35s. Yellow 34s. Mixed at retail 34s.

Provisions dull and nominally unchanged. Lard firm at 60s 6d@62s. Sugar firmer. Coffee firm.

Spirits Turpentine 38s. Fish Oils quiet.

LONDON, September 15th.

Breadstuffs dull and drooping. Sugar in better demand and in some cases rather dearer. Coffee much wanted. Tea quiet and unchanged. Rice stiffer. Linseed Oil 33s 6d. Scotch Pig Iron 53s 3d.

MONEY.—English funds firm. Consols advanced to 97⅛@97¾ for money and 97¾@97⅞ for account—closing firm; and a prospect of continued increase of bullion in the Bank to the point attained in March, which was the highest in five years.

Baring Brothers are appointed financial agents for Mexico and are considering the expediency of accepting.

Discount market steady.

American Securities slightly improved.

New York Market—Sept. 25.

BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORK, Sept. 27.

FLOUR—Market dull and heavy; prices unchanged. Sales 9,400 bbls at $3.80@4.80 for unsound; $5.20@5.25 for super State; $5.60@5.80 for extra State; $5.30@5.35 for super Western; $5.60@5.90 for common to extra medium Western. Canadian flour unchanged; sales of 500 bbls at $5.35@5.90 for common to good extra. Rye flour, $3.25@4.10 for inferior grades.

GRAIN—Wheat is wanted for export at full prices for common, and medium rules steady; good parcels dull. Sales 25,000 bushels shipped at $1.10@$1.25 for white Canadian sold at $1.25; 5,700 white Canadian, the primest lot of the season, sold at $1.50. Rye 78c. Barley scarce and wanted; sales 4,500 bushels at 75c@81. Corn is 1c lower; sales 9,500 bushels at 74@75c for unsound to prime mixed Western. Oats firm at 46@47c for State, and 51@ [illegible] for Western.

WHISKEY—Heavy. Sales 300 bbls. at 25c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy; sales 200 bbls at $16 90@$16.95 for Mess, $14 90@$15 for Prime, $16@$16.25 for super M'ss. Beef dull and heavy; sales at $14@$14.25 for repacked Chicago, and $15@$15.25 for extra Mess. Beef Hams and Prime Mess Beef quiet and nominal. Cut meats are dull; sales 100 bbls. dry salted Hams at 8½c; shoulders are held at 6¾@6½c. Lard dull and lower; sales 340 bbls at 11@11½c. Butter in better demand; receipts, 12@16c for Ohio and 18@20c for State. Cheese steady at 7@7½c.

STOCKS—At second board better. Missouri 6s 84⅝; 1000 Ohio 6s, 103½; Harlem first mortgage bonds, 86; Michigan Southern second mort. 60; Pacific Mail 104¼; C. & T. 62¾; N. Y. Central, 78⅝; Erie 17⅛; Harlem, 10¼, b7; Reading, 48⅞; Illinois Central, 81; Mich So. 22½; do guaranteed, 44⅛; Panama, 118¼; Ch & Rock Isl. 65¾; LaCrosse, 5⅛.

Buffalo Market.

BY TELEGRAPH.] BUFFALO, Sept. 27.

FLOUR—There was a pretty fair demand for flour today, especially for better grades; market firm. Sales 3,000 bbls at $4.75 for choice super Mich; $5.37½@$5.62½ for good to choice brands extra Ind, Mich, Ohio and Canadian; $5.87½@6.25 for double extras.

GRAIN—Wheat in active demand; market 1@2c better: sales 61,000 bu. at $1.05@$1.06½ for Milwaukee club; $1.14 for white Wis; $1.15 for Ohio and No 1 Ill; $1.20@1.25 for white Mich. Corn in good demand and market firmer; sales 59,000 bu. at 68@65½c for sound and 61c for hot. Barley in good demand and market better; sales 5,000 bu prime at 66c. Rye quiet and nominal at 62c. Oats in demand; sales 9,000 bu mixed new and old at 45½c.

WHISKY—Steady; sales 210 bbls at 22c.

CANAL FREIGHTS—Easier; 40c on flour, 11c on wheat and 10c on corn to New York.

RECEIPTS BY LAKE FOR LAST 24 HOURS—18,848 barrels flour, 48,990 bu wheat, 9,120 bu oats, 25,747 bu corn, 800 bu barley.

SHIPMENTS BY CANAL FOR LAST 24 HOURS—13,716 bbls flour, 137,762 bu wheat, 101,841 bu corn.

Receipts of Produce by R. R.—Sept. 27.

By Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.—E & H Hosmer 2 cars wheat.. Dur Hurd & co 4 cars wheat, 1 car barley.. Are Mills 34 half bbls beer, 16 qr bbls beer.. Busch & Brand 34 half bbls beer, 22 qr bbls beer.. Brooks 49 tons coal.. Dickinson & Cole 2 cars wheat, 1 car corn, 1 car barley.. O H McCormick 1 car reapers.. Wapnecan Cole 10 tons coal.. Watson & W 5 boxes candles.. Walker B & co 200 bbls flour.. Durand Bros & co 150 boxes soap, 25 do candles.. Stevens & co 118 bols cement.. Flint & Wheeler 2 cars wheat, 190 bbls flour.. Harless & Parker 20 hides & skins, 1 car corn.. C S Dole & co 12 dry hides, 19 green hides.. Underwood & co 2 cars corn.. Davis Pope & co 102 hides.. Wentworth & co 1 do corn.. I S Catlin & co 1 do barley.. G M Allen 70 bbls flour.. Rumsey Bro & co 1 car wheat.. D L Quirk & co 1 do wheat.. Gery M & co 29 hides.. Blackburn & Bro 29 green hides.. G H Hosmer 8 horses.. Houch & Kings 16 cattle.. P W Alexander 1 car wheat.. Ball & Griffin 1 do corn.. H C Livingston 27 sks corn, 27 hides, 1ot tallow.. W S Stewart 1 car wheat.. T W Alexander 1 car wheat.. W Hunt 16 cattle.. J Wixal 16 do.

D H Smith & co 4 cars wheat 1 do corn.. Dickinson & Park 1 co wheat.. C L Epps & co 1 do.. D Kreigh & co 1 do.. A E Kent & co 1 do 1 car corn.. Sawyer M & co 1 do wheat.. Dow H & co 1 do 1 car corn.. Harless & F 4 cars corn.. O Stratton 2 do.. S Tuttle & Son 2 bxs mdse.. Bocker I & co 3 do.. O Dunnelle 4 bxs matches.. Gray M & co 17 green hides 5 dry hides 6 pelts.. Frenchman 5 horses.. S Briggs & co 1 car wheat.. M Brewer 3 do cattle.. Webster & Baxter 68 hxs wheat 296 do corn.. O S Hunter 150 bris sugar.. J S Sharp 1 bag wool.. Sherman & Hall 1 car apples.. G Brunson 16 hds tobacco.. M Colonsy 40 dry hides.. J Buckles 1 car hogs.. S Leech 1 do.

By St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad.—J E Crandall 66 bbls apples.. S Stone 80 bbls apples.. Goodrich & T 160 do.. Collins & B 556 kgs shot.. S Tuttle & Co 2 boxes mdse.. J S Root 2 cases cigars.. C Donnelly 4 boxes matches.. Becker J 3bx s mds.. D Martin 1 do.. M Hooper 1 do.. Turner & S 24 bbls apples.. D Eaton 67 bbls lead..

By Illinois Central Railroad.—Quirk & co 1 car wht.. H Bacon & co 2 cars wheat, 339 bu do, 1 car barley.. W Rockwell 3 cars wheat.. W Poller 1 do cattle.. Stevens & B 1 do corn.. 3 do wheat 1 do bar. do.. W Williams 1 car cattle.. W W Brown 1 do wheat.. Davis P & co 2 do corn, 1 do wheat.. Pitkin & co 1 car corn.. Maitland & S 1 do wht.. J W Gray 1 car cattle.. A McGuire 2 do.. G & Shores 1 car wheat.. J J Richards 1 do.. Kent & co 300 bu wheat.. G Hall 14 hides.. Culver & B 50 bris flour, 1 car wheat..

Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad.—East 190 bbls flour.. G & King 5 bbls tallow.. Fay & Co 8 hides, 1 car wheat.. W Rockwell 3 hides.. Stevens & Bro 24 sks corn, 16 do wheat, 35 do barley, 55 sacks rye.. Fargo & B 11 hides.. J Doe & Co 4 bxs mdse.. E Schwartz 180 bbls flour, 183 sks rye.. Dow H & Co 3 cars wheat, 1 do corn.. J Gilbert & Co 1 car wheat.. W Coe 1 do.. Harless & P 2 cars corn.. S A Paublin 1 car corn, 2 do do wheat.. Stevens & Bro 1 car corn, 1 do wheat.. Rumsey & Bro 1 car barley.. Hall & C 1 car wheat.. Flint & W 1 do.. Templeton & K 2 cars wheat.. Eckley M & Co 2 cars wheat, 1 do corn.. Culver & B 2 cars wheat, 4 do corn.. Mather & K 1 car wheat.. W Martin 1 do.. Maitland & S 1 do do.. Moore S & Co 1 do do.

Chicago, St. Paul and Fon du Lac Railroad.—Wentworth & 1 bbls eggs.. East 100 do flour.. Hayward & B 2 bbls eggs.. Davis P & co 2 sks wheat.. W Jackson 30 sks wheat.. Howard & co 134 do.. M Gray 51 do oats.. R A Hodson 56 bls flo r etc.. Orton M 156 do.. S S Whitney 73 sks wheat etc.. D Lincoln 98 do do.. H Button 121 sks barley etc.. J H Gale 36 sks corn.. J McNab 75 do seed.. L Senbert 1 car hogs.. B Raymond 19 sks oats etc.. A Vincent 34 do seed etc.

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

Flour, 868 brls: Wheat, 27,735 bu; Corn, 7,526 bu; Oats, 670 bu; Rye, 308 bu; Barley, 1,570 bu; Cattle, 5 cars.

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Messrs. Moffatt, Murray & Co., Toronto, C. W. mh24-m48-3m

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Refer to J. H. Dunham, President, Reynolds, Ely & Co., Chicago, and E. & Fassenbinder, Buffalo. [illegible]

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Chicago, May 27, 1858.—6m;r23

D. W. WHITING............1858............V. W. ANNIN

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Office No. 6 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

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PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANT,

No. 150 South Water street, Chicago.

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Commission Merchants,

152 S. Water Street,

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WE ARE PREPARED TO MAKE CASH ADVANCES on Grain for shipment East, giving the owner privilege of selling in Buffalo or New York for the same commission. UNDERWOOD & CO., ie23-1y-v77 152 S. Water street

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PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

Window Glass, Fence Wire, Steel and Heavy Hardware.

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WILL SELL STOVES AND TIN WARE AND STOVES, STOVES AND TIN WARE, TIN WARE AND STOVES,

BELOW COST FOR CASH.

Also, a full and complete stock of

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS

at low prices.

OH! WHAT A SMELL!! IS THE exclamation of almost every person who opens one of the Old Ice Chests, after being shut up a little while. Of course food must be unhealthy when thus confined. Then why will any one continue their use, when they can procure an article in every way so perfect and desirable as the

WINSHIP'S

SELF-VENTILATING REFRIGERATOR.

Manufactured and sold by Thos. George & Co., who are also Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Arthur's celebrated Self-Sealing Cans and Jars; and the

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Of which the Springfield (Mass) "Republican" truly says: "Few of the late inventions of the day can claim a success like this already celebrated article of household economy. It is constructed in a neat, simple, thorough scientific manner, and its advantages are that it makes deliciously fragrant coffee, even if used by unskillful hands, and retains all the aroma of the berry, that usually escapes in steam when cooked in the old fashioned way. The draught which it makes is nectar compared with that of old-time coffee-pots."

Also—Wright's Patent Filter for screwing on to the Hydrant. Price, $2.50. And Kedzie's Patent Water Filter, See sizes, and prices lower than ever before.

Messer's Patent Ice Cream Freezers.

Water Coolers, Soda Founts, &c.

Lazer Beer Cocks, extra lengths for going through Ice Boxes, &c. We are also prepared to fill orders for Parlor Heaters and Portable and Brick Set Furnaces, Registers, &c. Terms cash.

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would invite the attention of purchasers to their superior style of workmanship and powers, also their very low prices. The following is a list of prices of Engine and Boiler, together with Heater, Water and Steam Pipe, Cocks, Valves, Cast Castings, and Grates, complete and ready for use, delivered in Chicago:

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For Flour Mills, we confidently recommend them as superior to any other style of Engine, and they will

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Upright Drills, Wood Machinery generally, Shingle Mills Slide rests, Steam and water Gauges, finished Brass Work.

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April 22, 1858.

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TIN PLATE, PIG TIN,

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A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.

[au4 a364-1y]

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176..........LAKE STREET..........176

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A full assortment of Tinners' Tools and Machines, Rivets, Ears, Japanned & Pressed Tinware. au11-a5[illegible]

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Cracker Dockers, Improved Oven Mouths, Doors, Dampers, &c., Gear Cutting, Shafting, Pullies and Hangers. Steam Engines, and every variety of Machinery, Lithograph and Copper-Plate Presses. Coffee Coolers and Roasters, Screw and Power Presses, NO. 40 ELDRIDGE STREET, NEW YORK. au8a404-3m

C. METZ, MANUFACTURER OF TIN WARE, has removed to 180 State street, between Monroe and Adams. Agent of STEWART'S CELEBRATED SUMMER AND WINTER Cooking Stoves and Arthur's Self-Sealing Fruit Cans. Also, Old Dominion Coffee Pots. [illegible]

Legal

MASTER'S SALE.—STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County, SS. Cook County Court of Common Pleas—In Chancery.

Wood, Lea & Co., complainants, vs. J. Warren Grigsby, et al., defendants.

Joseph Chambers vs. J. Warren Grigsby et al.

William Ernst vs. J. Warren Grigsby, et al.

Public notice is hereby given that in pursuance of decrees and orders entered in the above entitled causes, respectively, at the July Term (A. D. 1858) of said Court, I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook county in the State of Illinois, will, on the second day of October, A. D. 1858, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder, the premises lands blocks and lots mentioned and described in said decree, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to raise the sum of money due upon said decree with interest and costs, said premises and real estate described as follows, to-wit: One undivided one-seventh part of certain blocks of land in Canal Port, West Chicago, conveyed to J. Walker by William B. Ogden by deed bearing date February first, 1858, recorded in Book 102, page 626, being blocks number 3, 4, 13, 17, 21, 22, 23, 27, and lots number 1 and 2 in block 30. Lots 1, 4, 13, and 18, in block 32. Lot 1 in block 34; lots 7 and 8 in block 35; lots 5, 7, 9 and 10 in block 36; lots 4, 5 and 6 in block 37; lots 2, 4, 7 and 10 in block 38; lots 2, 9 and 10 in block 39; lots 3, 4, 5 and 12 in block 40; lots 3, 4, 6, 11 and 13 in block 43; lots 4 and 6 in block 43; lots 4, 10 and 11 in block 44; lots 1, 2, 7 and 8 in block 46; lots 14, 16 and 17 in block 47; lots 2, 8 and 9 in block 52; lots 1, 2, 5 and 6 in block 56; lots 5, 7, 8 and 13 in block 58; lots 11 and 21 in block 59; lots 7, 2, 8 and 10 in block 60; lots 1 and 8 in block 61; lots 15 and 16 in block 63; lots 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in block 65; blocks 74, 76, 78, 91, 96, 106 and 108, all in Canal Port aforesaid.

Also, those blocks and lots in Canal Port or West Chicago conveyed by J. W. Ogden to said Walker by deed bearing date February first, 1858, to-wit: Block number 71, 131, 139, 142, 144, 147, 151, 155, 157, 159 and 163.

Also, twenty acres of land conveyed by John H. Kinzie and wife to said Walker by deed bearing date March four, 1853, being the undivided one quarter of the West half of the Southwest quarter of section 30 in township 39 North Range 14 East in Cook county, Illinois.

Also certain other lots and blocks conveyed to said Walker by James M. Lowe and wife, to-wit: Blocks numbered 70, 82, 83, 85, 87, 88, 89, 94, 110, 119, 124, and 8. Also lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 16 in block 29; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in block 32; lots 5, 7, 8, 10 and 11 in block 33; lots 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13 and 14 in block 34; lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 12, 15 and 16 in block 35; lots 1, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 16 in block 39; lots 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 14 in block 41; lots 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 12, 17 and 18 in block 42; lots 2, 3, 4, 10, 13, 14, 15 and 17 in block 45; lots 2, 5, 9, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 in block 48; lots 5, 10, 13, 14, 17, 18 and 19 in block 49; lots 3, 5 and 6 in block 50; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13 and 14 in block 51; lots 5, 8 and 10 in block 53; lots 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15 and 16 in block 56; lots 1, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in block 60; lots 1, 7, 8 and 12 in block 62; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8 in block 63; lots 5, 6, 7, 8 and 10 in block 65. Also blocks 3, 5, 6, 75, 79 and 112 in the town of Canal Port aforesaid.

Also, Blocks 25, 57, 71, 73, 75, 97, 110 and 114, and lots 3, 4, 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 in block 30; lots 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14 and 16 in block 31; lots 3, 5, 6, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 in block 38; lots 2, 3, 4, 7, 12, 13, 14 in block 37; lots 3, 8, 4, 14, 15 and 16 in block 39; lots 2, 5, 6, 11, 14, 15 and 16 in block 40; lots 1, 2, 5 and 15 in block 43; lots 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 10, 14, 14 and 16 in block 43; lots 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14 in block 46; lots 1, 2, 7, 8, 10, 11 and 12 in block 52; lots 1, 2, 3 and 5 in block 53; lots 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 in block 54; lots 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 in block 55; lots 1, 2, 4 and 7 in block 56; lots 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 11 and 12 in block 59; lots 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10 and 12 in block 60; lots 11, 12, 14, 15 and 16 in block 64; lots 3, 4, 5, 11 and 12 in block 65, all in said town of Canal Port.

Also the East half of the Northwest quarter of section 30, township 39, North range 14 East of the third principal meridian, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois. Also lots 2 and 14, in block 29; lots 5, 8 and 11 in block 30; lots 5 and 16 in block 31; lots 3 in block 32; lots 4 in block 33; lots 1 and 10 in block 34; lot 14 in block 35; lots 2 and 3 in block 36; lot 1 in block 36; lots 2 and 16 in block 37; lots 1 and 14 in block 38; lot 6 in block 39; lot 1 and 5 in block 40; lot 7 in block 41, lots 1 and 14 in block 42; lots 5 and 18 in block 46; lots 4, 8 and 12 in block 47; lots 4, 10 and 12 in block 48; lots 4, 7, 8 and 14 in block 49; lots 2, 11 and 16 in block 50; lots 4, 9, 10, 11 and 14 in block 51; lot 2 in block 52; lots 3 and 5 in block 53; lots 1 in block 54; lots 5 in block 55; lot 8 in block 56; lot 11 in block 59; lots 6 and 9 in block 60; lots 15 and 16 in block 61; lots 15 and 16, and the undivided half of lot 8 in block 62; lot 8 in block 61; lots 8 and 16 in block 63; lots 12 in block 64; lots 6 and 9 in block 67; lots 14, 15 and 16 in block 68; lots 1, 2, 8, 3 and 6 in block 73; lots 11, 15 and 16 in block 24; lots 2, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in block 26; lots 1, 3, 4, 6 and 8 in block 77; lots 5, 7 and 8 in block 78; lots 6, 7, 8, 11 and 12 in block 77; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in block 79; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11, and lots 12 in block 80; lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 in block 81; lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 13, 14, 15 and 16 in block 84; lots 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 in block 85; lots 2, 4, 5, 8, 14 in block 88. Also the whole blocks 1, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 87, 90, 92, 94, 95, 98, 99, 100, 102, 103, 105, 107, 109, 111, 113, 115, 117, 119, in the town of Canal Port, Cook County, Illinois.

Also the following blocks lying North of Archer street and not recorded in the regular recorded map of Canal Port but laid off in blocks and lots in the Lithograph Map of said town, being part of the East half of the Northeast quarter of section 30 in township 39, North of range 14 East in said Cook county, to-wit: Blocks 120, 127, 128, 130, 132, 134, 136, 137, 138, 139, 143, 146, 148, 150, 152, 154, 156, 158, 161, 162, 141 and 124. Also, lot 13, in block 18, in the recorded plat of said town. Also sixty acres of land conveyed by N. P. Iglehart and wife to said Walker being the undivided three fourths of the West half of the Southwest quarter of section 30 in township 39, North of range 14, East of the third principal meridian, Cook county, Illinois. Also, lots 2 in block 29, lot 9 in block 30, lot 15 in block 31, lot 13 and 15 in block 32, lots 3 and 12 in block 33, lots 1 and 8 in block 35, lots 13 and 16 in block 35, lots 3, 16 and 8 in block 37, lots 15 and 16 in block 38, lots 7 and 8 in block 44, lots 5 and 6 in block 45, lots 9 and 10 in block 43, lots 2 and 3 in block 44, lots 8 and 9 in block 47, lots 3 and 4 in block 47, lots 3 and 11 in block 48, lots 6 and 13 in block 49, lots 15 and 17 in block 48, lots 2 and 3 in block 50, lots 4 and 8 in block 51, lots 5, 10 and 11 in block 52, lot 7 in block 53, lot 8 in block 54, lot 10 in block 54, lot 2 in block 58, lot 5 in block 56, lots 13 and 14 in block 60, lots 11 and 12 in block 61, lots 5 and 8 and 11 in block 63, lots 11 and 16 in block 64, lots 7 and 8 in block 63, lots 10 and 11 in block 66, lot 14 in block 68,—all in said Canal Port. Also, blocks numbered 137, 138, 139, 141, 143, 145, 148 and 19 in said Canal Port. Also, block 10 in said Canal Port. All of said lands being in section 30, township 39, North of range 14, East of the third principal meridian in Cook county, Illinois. Also the East half of the Northeast quarter of section 25, in township 39, North of range 13, East of the third principal meridian, in the county of Cook aforesaid.

The interest hereby advertised to be sold being one undivided one-seventh part of all of the above described property or real estate, conveyed to the said Walker by J. Warren Grigsby, Edward H. Taylor and William F. Roelofson.

L. C. PAINE FREER, Master in Chancery, Cook County, and Commissioner.

WALL & ROGERS, Pl'ffs Att'y.

MASTER'S SALE.—STATE OF ILLINOIS, Cook County Circuit Court—In Chancery. Chicago, September 15th, 1858.

Jane Armitage, widow of the late Daniel Armitage, and executor of his last will; John F. Armitage, Edward Armitage and Jane Fish, (wife of John Fish) children of the said Daniel and Jane Armitage, and Mary Ann Armitage, Daniel Armitage, and Samuel Armitage, infants. Also children of the said Daniel and Jane Armitage, and John Fish, VS. Joseph E. Sheffield, Orrin J. Rose, Thomas Prout, Lawrence Prout, George Prout, Michael Prout, Ellen Prout, John Prout, William Prout, Matthew and Bridget Jordan, William Leeson and William Leeson, Mary Leeson and John Leeson, children of the said William and Margaret Leeson.

Public notice is hereby given that I, L. C. Paine Freer, Master in Chancery of Cook County, Illinois, will, on the thirtieth day of September, A. D. 1858, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, sell at the North Door of the Court House of the County of Cook, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the undivided three-eights (⅜) of lot number three (3), in block sixteen (16) in Sheffield's Addition to Chicago, in the County of Cook aforesaid. L. C. PAINE FREER, se20-a913-td Master in Chancery.

PUBLICATION NOTICE.—STATE OF Illinois, Cook County, ss.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas, September Term, A. D. 1858.

John R. Floyd and James Malcom, use of Robert Malcom vs. Henry Fischer, Gottfried Kruger, C. Kessel, P. Humbrold, John Hartung and Jacob Mants.—Attachment.

Public Notice is hereby given to the said Henry Fischer, C. Kessel, John Hartung and Jacob Mants that a writ of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of the Cook County Court of Common Pleas, dated the 24th day of August, A. D. 1858, at the suit of the said John R. Floyd and James Malcom use of Robert Malcom and against the estate of the said Henry Fischer, C. Kessel, John Hartung and Jacob Mants, for the sum of One Hundred and Eighty-eight and 66-100 Dollars, directed to the Sheriff of Cook County, which said writ has been returned executed. Now therefore, unless you, the said Henry Fischer, C. Kessel, John Hartung and Jacob Mants shall personally be and appear before said Cook County Court of Common Pleas, on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the second Monday of September, A. D. 1858, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action, judgment will be entered against you, and in favor of the said John R. Floyd and James Malcom, use of Robert Malcom, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

JOHN C. MILLER, Pl'ffs Att'y. se2-tw-a624

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS, Robert Malcom and Esther Malcom his wife, made and executed unto Alfred H. Peats a certain Indenture of Mortgage, bearing date the first day of April, A. D. 1857, to secure the payment of certain promissory notes therein described, which said Mortgage was recorded in the Recorder's office in and for Cook County and State of Illinois, on the second day of April, A. D. 1857, in Book Thirty of Mortgages page 99; and upon the premises hereinafter described with a condition therein that in case of default in the payment of any of said promissory notes, either of principal or interest, the whole principal sum and interest, and all the notes and the interest, should at once become due and payable.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that default having been made in the payment of the interest of said promissory notes, and the interest thereon, I, the undersigned, Margaret Peats, widow and administratrix of the estate of the said Alfred H. Peats, shall, on the nineteenth day of October, 1858, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, sell at the north door of the Court House in the city of Chicago in said County of Cook and State of Illinois without the power of redemption, at public auction, to the highest and best bidder for cash, all the following described lands and premises, situate, lying and being in the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois, known and described as follows, to-wit:

That part of lots number six [6], seven [7] and eight [8] in block twenty-six [26] in Walcott's addition to Chicago, bounded as follows:—beginning on the west line of lot eight [8] twenty-nine and forty-one hundredths [29 40-100] feet North from the Southwest corner thereof, and running thence East about one hundred and ten feet [110], thence North twenty-nine [29] feet, thence West one hundred and ten [110] feet to Clark street, and thence South twenty-nine [29] feet to the place of beginning, with an alley ten feet wide in the rear of said premises.

MARGARET PEATS, Admin's ratrix Of the Estate of Alfred Peats, said Mortgagee, deceased. se19a838-td

DEFAULT HAVING BEEN MADE IN the payment of two certain promissory notes made by B. Franklin Butler and John Woodbridge, Jr., each bearing date July 1st, 1855, and payable three years after date, to the order of Mary Trumbull, one of said notes being for the sum of Fifteen Hundred Dollars, and the other one of said notes being for the sum of Seventy-five Dollars and the same being now due and remaining unpaid, the undersigned, by virtue of the power of sale contained in a certain Mortgage made by Maria Butler to said Mary Trumbull, dated the first day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, to secure said notes and others described in said Mortgage, will sell at the North door of the Court House in the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, on the eighteenth day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, all the following described lands and premises situate, lying and being in the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, to-wit: Lot nine (9) in block one hundred and twenty-four (124) in School Section Addition to Chicago, being the same premises described in said Mortgage, and all right and equity of redemption of the said Maria Butler, her heirs, executors, administrators and assigns, in and to the same.

Said Mortgage was duly filed for record in the Recorder's Office of said county on the tenth day of August, A. D. 1855, and recorded in Book 21 of Mortgages, page 390, reference being had to said record for further information.

LUTHER HAVEN, Assignee of said Notes and Mortgage.

Chicago, August 14, 1858. au14a476td

WHEREAS ON THE ELEVENTH DAY of February, A. D. 1856, Luther L. Mills, Walter N. Mills and Caroline J. Mills, executed to me a trust deed of that date, of the following described part or parcel of land, situated in the County of Woodford and State of Illinois, together with divers other pieces or parcels of land, conveyed to me at the same time and upon the same trust, viz: The west half of northeast fourth of section five (5) in township twenty-eight (28), north range two (2), west of the third principal meridian, to secure the payment of six promissory notes therein described, which trust deed is recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for said Woodford County, in Book 6 of Mortgages, on pages 73, 74 and 75. And whereas default has been made in the payment of said promissory notes, according to the tenor and effect of the same. Now, therefore, by virtue of a power of sale contained in said trust deed, I give notice that I shall sell the said described premises and all right and equity of redemption of the said Luther L., Walter N. and Caroline J. Mills, their heirs and assigns, at public auction to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the north door of the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first day of October, A. D. 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of realizing the sums of money now due and unpaid upon the said promissory notes, and to pay the costs of advertising and selling the said premises, and of making the proper and necessary deeds and conveyances of the premises conveyed at said sale. ELISHA S. WADSWORTH, Trustee.

CONNELL, WAITE & JAMESON, Attorneys.

Chicago, July 31st, 1858. jy23

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF A CERtain Mortgage, and the powers therein contained, executed by Franklin V. P[illegible] and wife in my favor, and bearing date the thirtieth day of October, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and now on record in the Recorder's office of the County of Cook and State of Illinois, in Book thirty-six (36) of Mortgages, page ninety-six (96) the money secured by said Mortgage not having been paid, but default having been made in the payment thereof, I shall on Mortgage, on the thirtieth day of September, A. D. 1858, at the hour of ten o'clock in the fore-noon of that day, sell to the highest bidder for cash upon the following described premises, all the following described lots and land hereinafter described, situate in the said county of Cook, to wit: Lots number ten (10), eleven (11), twelve (12), thirteen (13), fourteen (14), fifteen (15) and sixteen (16) in Henry Whitbeck's subdivision of the south half of block number seventy-nine (79) in the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of the west half of section twenty-seven (27) in Township thirty-nine (39), North of Range fourteen (14), East of the third Principal Meridian.

au14a678 td J. H. STEBBINGS, Mortgagee.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE. THE undersigned Assignee of Chas. Cleaver are now prepared to sell some of the most desirable property in the immediate vicinity of Chicago and at prices that cannot fail to attract attention from parties desirous of purchasing.

The property consists of a large number of lots in the charming suburban village of Cleaverville, on the shore of Lake Michigan, south of Chicago and only four miles from the Court House.

Thirty lots in block seven (7) section five (5) in the city of Chicago and near Ward's extensive rolling mills.

Several lots on the west side.

Two hundred acres of heavy timbered land 16 miles from Chicago.

Farm lands in Will and Kane Counties, Illinois.

Forty acres in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin; together with several lots in the cities of Henry, Fulton and Dubuque.

It is the desire of the assignees to relieve the estate, at once, of all embarrassments, and to this end will offer all or any portion of these lots or lands at very great bargains in order to effect sales, and if a sufficient sum is not realized thereon, before the twenty-third day of September, they will be sold at public auction.

A satisfactory title will be given and terms easy.

For further particulars apply to or address D. Ross or Chas Cleaver. Agent, at the office of the Illinois Stone Co, corner Wells and Taylor streets, Chicago.

All persons indebted to Chas. Cleaver are requested to make immediate payment to either of us.

H. G. LOOMIS, } Assignees of C. Cleaver. D. ROSS, }

Legal.

WHEREAS, JOSEPH FILKINS AND Clarissa his wife, of the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, by a certain Indenture of Mortgage, with a power of sale therein contained, bearing date the thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord 1857, in order to secure to Henry E. Weed of the city of Troy, in the State of New York, his heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, the payment of the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars ($2,500) due upon said Joseph Filkins promissory note therefor of even date with said indenture payable in one year after the date thereof, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. (being for money loaned), payable semi-annually at the Manufacturer's Bank in Troy aforesaid, did grant, bargain, sell and convey unto the said Henry E. Weed his heirs and assigns forever, all the tracts, piece or parcel of land hereinafter mentioned or described. And, whereas, on the 18th day of August, 1858, the said Mortgagee, Henry E. Weed, in consideration of the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars to him paid by the subscriber, James H. Foster, of Winona, in the State of Minnesota, did grant, bargain, sell, transfer and assign the said Indenture of Mortgage, together with the debt secured thereby, with all the interest and security, and to which said mortgage previously been said upon said debt. And, whereas, default has been made in the payment of the entire debt of two thousand five hundred dollars, so secured, as aforesaid, with interest accruing since the expiration of thirty days limited for payment. Notice is therefore hereby given that in pursuance and by virtue of the power of sale in said Mortgage contained, and in order to raise the unpaid amount due as above specified, with interest and costs and expenses, I, the subscriber, as Assignee of said Mortgage, shall sell at public auction or vendue, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the North door of the Court House in Chicago aforesaid, on Saturday the second day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, all and singular the mortgaged premises described in said Indenture, and thereby foreclose the equity of redemption of the said Joseph Filkins and wife, their heirs and assigns therein, and shall immediately thereupon execute and deliver a deed or deeds in fee therefor to the purchaser or purchasers on such sale. The Mortgage Indenture aforesaid is recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Cook County aforesaid, under the same date with the execution of said Indenture in Book Thirty-one of Mortgages, page 530, &c. The assignment aforesaid is also filed for record in the same office on the 18th day of September, 1858. The mortgaged premises to be sold are described as follows: "All the following described tracts, piece or parcel of land situated in the County of Cook and State of Illinois, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing on the East line of the Southwest quarter (¼) of Section number one (1), in Township number forty-two (42) North of Range eleven (11), East of a point thereon thirty (30) rods North from the Southeast corner of said Quarter Section; thence the line runs South eighty-eight (88) degrees and twenty (20) minutes West two (2) miles and eighty (80) rods to a line drawn North and South across the middle of Section three (3) in same township, thence North eighty and one half (80½) rods, thence Easterly in a line parallel to the line first described, two (2) miles and eighty (80) rods to the East line of said Quarter Section first mentioned, thence South on said East line eighty and one-half (80½) rods to the point of beginning, containing, exclusive of reservations, hereinafter made, about two hundred and ninety (290) acres; saving, excepting and excluding, however, from the premises included in the above description, the following several tracts and parcels of land, by the said party of the first part, (the said Joseph Filkins and wife,) heretofore conveyed to the persons hereinafter designated, to wit: One lot 180 by 180 feet, sold 7th November, 1850, to D. Gleason; one lot 70 by 180 feet, sold 20th March, 1852, to Stephen Fuller; one lot 70 by 180 feet, sold 28th of September, 1853, to P. Arnold; one lot 70 by 180 feet, sold 3d of November, 1853, to H. Root; one lot 70 by 180 feet, sold 4th of January, 1854, to R. Knapp; one lot 70 by 180 feet, sold 21st of June, 1854, to P. Filbert; one lot 180 by 226½ feet, sold 15th of November, 1856, to E. K. Beach; one other lot 60 by 180 feet, sold but not yet conveyed to Mr. Sneip; all of which said lots are situated on the Milwaukee road; seventy two (72) acres of land sold by Wm. Kapps, June 1st, 1853; one acre of land sold to C. Sheppard June 15th, 1844, and three (3) acres of land conveyed April 29th, 1857, to John Wagenburger.

Dated September 20th, 1858. JAMES H. FOSTER, Assignee.

MATHER & TAFT, Attorneys. se20a920 td

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—DEFAULT having been made by John Anderson in the payment of his promissory note for the sum of one hundred and seventy-eight dollars and fifty cents, payable to the order of John G. Brown, secured by his Deed of Trust recorded in the office of the Recorder of Cook county, April 20th, 1857 in Book 121 of Deeds, page 556, conveying to the undersigned as Trustee in number twenty six (26) in the subdivision of James H. Rees of out-lot forty-two (42), in the Canal Trustee's Subdivision of Section thirty-three (33), in Township forty (40) North of Range fourteen (14) East, with the improvements thereon, situate in the City of Chicago, County of Cook and State of Illinois, I, L. C. Paine Freer, will, in pursuance with the powers in said Deed of Trust, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, at the North door of the Court House in the City of Chicago, County of Cook, aforesaid, on the second day of October A. D. 1858, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day all of the above described parcel of land with the improvements thereon, with all the right, title, interest, and equity of redemption of said John Anderson therein. L. C. PAINE FREER, Trustee. Chicago, Sept. 21, 1858. se22a943-td

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, SS.—Cook County Court of Common Pleas, September Term, A. D. 1858—Attachment.

Marcellus R. Smith, John K. Pollard and A. Judson Smith vs. Rollin W. Dayton.

Public notice is hereby given to the said Rollin W. Dayton that two writs of attachment issued out of the office of the Clerk of Cook County Court of Common Pleas dated the twenty sixth day of June, A. D. 1858, at suit of said Marcellus R. Smith, John K. Pollard and A. Judson Smith and against the estate of the said Rollin W. Dayton for the sum of Three Hundred and Sixty-five dollars and thirty eight cents directed to the Sheriffs of Cook and Lee Counties, one of which said writs has been returned executed. Now, therefore unless you, the said Rollin W. Dayton shall personally be and appear before said Cook County Court of Common Pleas on or before the first day of the next Term thereof, to be holden at the Court House, in the City of Chicago, on the first Monday of November, A. D. 1858, give special bail, and plead to the said plaintiff's action judgment will be entered against you and in favor of the said Marcellus R. Smith, John K. Pollard and A. Judson Smith, and so much of the property attached as may be sufficient to satisfy the said judgment and costs, will be sold to satisfy the same.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

GALLUP & HITCHCOCK, Pl'ff's Att'y. se10a875 tw

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COOK COUNTY, SS. Cook County Court of Common Pleas, September Term, A. D. 1858.

Jennie G. McCallum vs. James L. McCallum.

Affidavit of the non-residence of James L. McCallum, defendant above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Cook County Court of Common Pleas. Notice is hereby given to the said James L. McCallum that the complainant filed her bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 28th day of August, 1858, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendant returnable on the second Monday of September next, (1858,) as is by law required.

Now, unless you, the said James L. McCallum shall personally be and appear before said Cook County Court of Common Pleas of Cook county, on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the second Monday of September, 1858, and plead, answer or demur to said complainant's bill of complaint, the same and the matters and things therein charged and stated will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.

WALTER KIMBALL, Clerk.

WILLIAMS, WOODBRIDGE & GRANT, Compl't's Sol'r. au20a586-tw

Insurance.

Chicago Firemen's Insurance Co.

Office N. W. Corner of Lake and Clark-sts.,

UP STAIRS.

CAPITAL - - - - - - - - $200,000.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Church, B. W. Raymond, Geo W. Dole, E. H. Haddock, I. V. Botsford, Orrington Lunt, C. R. Farwell, W. M. Larrabee, J. T. Edwards.

THOMAS CHURCH, Prest.

C. N. HOLDEN, Sec'y. JOS. E. BROWN, Surveyor

au27'58 a528-1y

PEORIA MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE Company, of Peoria.

CAPITAL..............................$500,000.

Paid up in Cash.......................$300,000.

MARINE AND FIRE RISKS UNDERWRITTEN

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

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AND PAID AT THIS AGENCY

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THE PHOENIX INSURANCE CO.,

OF THE CITY OF CHICAGO.

Office, 142 South Water Street.

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ADVISORY DIRECTORS:

J. B. Doggett, G. H. Hastings, C. N. Henderson, Adam Smith, A. EDWARDS, President.

E. C. WILDER, Secretary.

GEO. H. HASTINGS, General Agent.

LEWIS B. RUNDELL, City Surveyor.

Fire, Marine and Inland Navigation Insurance. je14'58-1y

THE QUAKER CITY INSURANCE CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

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ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, incorporated in 1819, Charter perpetual.

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Insure against loss and damage by fire on terms adapted to the hazard, and consistent with the laws of compensation.

HUBBARD & HUNT, Agents, Chicago, corner Lasalle and South Water streets. au12a287ly

THE OLD ESTABLISHED

NORTH-WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY,

Of Oswego,

ARE ISSUING POLICIES ON HULLS, Cargoes and Freight Lists, at LOWEST RATES. First class Fire Risks taken in limited amounts.

This Company enters upon the season of 1858 with a larger surplus in its treasury than at any time since its organization in 1834. We offer to merchants and bankers as undoubted security and on as good terms as any other responsible office.

JAS. PLATT, Pres't. S. B. LUDLOW, Sec'y.

MASON & CO., Agents,

au14-6mo21 150 S. Water st. Dole's Building.

WESTERN MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION. Principal office, 30 Chestnut street, St. Louis Missouri.

LOCAL OFFICE—No. 82 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois. Association is now ready to receive applications for, and issue certificates of membership and traveling cards, and is prepared to promptly pay weekly benefits to all members that may become entitled thereto.

TRUSTEES.

Edward Boyle, Franklin Weston, J. W. Crane, C. Shelley, H. M. Woodward, S. Hankinson, C. W. Hungerford.

Edward Boyle, President; C. W. Hungerford, Secretary; S. Hankinson, Actuary and General Agent.

HARVEY D. COLVIN, } Trustees. D. W. BOSS, }

82 Dearborn st., Chicago, Ill.

S. M. GILBERT, Local Secretary. my24-ly.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR POTASH.

CONCENTRATED LYE,

For making Soap without lime, with little or no trouble and trifling expense. The cheapest and most convenient article ever discovered for the purpose. One pound box will make nine pounds of PLEASANT HARD SOAP, and several gallons of best Soft, or one barrel of the latter. Every family can make all the soap, both hard and soft, they use, from their ordinary kitchen grease and this Lye, nothing else is required.

PRINTERS and all others using a STRONG LYE will find the "CONCENTRATED" by far the cheapest and most effective article they can possibly use.

A single trial will convince any one of its great utility and value.

For sale by all DRUGGISTS and GROCERS in the country.

Beware of imitations. Manufactured only by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburgh, Pa., who manufacture the extra superfine, snow white Table Dairy and Fancy Packing Salt, warranted pure and dry, and the only REALLY PURE Salt in the United States.

Also—Caustic Soda for Soap Makers, Soda Ash, refined Soda Ash, Sal Soda, Bi-carb. Soda, Alum, Bleaching Liquor, Manganese, Nitric Acid, Muriatic Acid, Aqua Fortis, Chloroform, Soda Saleratus. se9-daw1m-a797

PUMPING ENGINE AND BOILER FOR SALE.—The Board of Water Commissioners of the City of Chicago offer for sale the Pumping Engine, Boiler, &c., lately used for supplying Chicago with water. The attention of Railroad Companies, or parties contemplating the erection of Water Works, and others needing a pumping engine, is invited to this engine.

The engine is capable of supplying fifty thousand people with water, has been but little used, is complete in all its parts and a pumping engine, and both engine and boiler are in good order. The engine is non-condensing and horizontal steam cylinder, 18 inches in diameter, and six feet stroke. Pumps are of the same dimensions and double acting. The boilers—two in number—are 30 feet long and 42 inches in diameter; are ordinary cylinder boilers, with two flues in each, and are both in excellent order and completed with all necessary appurtenances. The above will be sold low. The engine can be seen at the Engine House of the Chicago Water Works on application to the Engineer, and all information obtained there or at the Water Works Office. By order of the Board.

A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary.

Chicago, July 29th, 1858. jy29-a284-tm

1858. - - - Fall Trade. - - - 1858.

KEITH & FAXON.

Wholesale Dealers in

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,

No. 49 Lake street—Up Stairs.

CHICAGO.............................ILLINOIS.

ARE CONSTANTLY RECEIVING NEW and desirable goods, and all dealers will find it to their advantage to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Particular attention paid to orders, which are respectfully solicited. [illegible]

Railroads.

1858......SUMMER ARRANGEMENT......1858

VIA

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Change of Time.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 17TH, trains will leave the Great Central Depot, foot of South Water and Lake streets:

St. Louis and Cairo Express at..........9.15 A. M. (Sundays excepted.)

St. Louis and New Orleans Express at..........9.15 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

Kankakee Accommodation at..........5.00 P. M. (Sundays excepted.)

For Peoria, Decatur, Springfield, Alton, St. Louis, Jefferson City, Kansas, St. Joseph, Cairo, Memphis, Natchez, New Orleans, Galveston, and all points on the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers.

No change of cars between Chicago, St. Louis and Cairo. Fare as low and time as quick as by any other route.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH.

CONNECTIONS:

At Chicago, with all the Eastern and Northern Lines.

At Gilman, with Peoria and Oquawka Railroad, Peoria, Galesburgh, Bloomington, and Stations on main line of the I. C. R. R.

At Tolono, with Great Western (Ill.) Railroad, Eastfor Danville and Lafayette. West for Decatur, Springfield Jacksonville and Naples.

At Mattoon, with Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad. East for Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville and Indianapolis: West for Alton, St. Louis and Missouri River.

At Odin, with Ohio and Mississippi Railroad. East for Vincennes, Evansville, Cincinnati; West for St. Louis and Missouri River.

At St. Louis, with Pacific Railroad, and Union Line Missouri River Steamers, for Jefferson City, Kansas and Nebraska.

At Cairo, with the Cairo and New Orleans Railroad Line Steamers for Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez, New Orleans, Galveston, Charleston, Savannah and Montgomery.

Passengers for above points should purchase Through Tickets, via Illinois Central Railroad.

THROUGH TICKETS

For sale at the Company's Office in the great Central Depot; at the office of the Michigan Central Railroad, corner Lake and Dearborn streets; also the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad office, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at all Railroad and Steamboat offices in the North and East.

JAS. C. CLARKE, Gen'l Supt.

W. P. JOHNSON, General Ticket Agent. my15

VIA MICHIGAN CENTRAL AND GREAT WESTERN (CANADA) RAILWAY.

1858. Summer Arrangement. 1858

TRAINS LEAVE THE GREAT CENTRAL Depot, foot of Lake street, Chicago:

6:30 A. M.—New York Express—(Daily, Sundays excepted), arrive at Detroit 6.30 P. M.; Niagara Falls or Buffalo 5:30 A. M.; Albany 4:15 P. M., New York 10:45 P. M.; Philadelphia 11 P. M., by Elmira.

6:30 A. M.—Cincinnati Express—(Sundays excepted) Arrive at Cincinnati at 12 at night.

4:50 P. M.—New York and Boston Express—(except Saturday), Arrive at Detroit 5:30 A. M.; Niagara Falls or Buffalo 5:00 P. M.; Albany 4:30 A. M.; New York 10:45 A. M.; Boston 2:30 P. M.

9:30 P. M.—New York and Boston Express—(Sundays excepted), Arrive Detroit 10:00 A. M.; Niagara Falls or Buffalo 10:30 P. M.; Albany 10:45 A. M.; New York 4:30 P. M.; Boston 11 P. M.

9:30 P. M.—Cincinnati and Louisville Express—(except Saturday) Arrive at Cincinnati 1 P. M.; Louisville 4 P. M.

Only one train on Sunday at 4:50 P. M.

The 6:30 A. M. and 9:30 P. M. trains connect at Paris with the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway for Buffalo and all points East; at Toronto with the Grand Trunk Railway to Kingston, Ogdensburg, Montreal, Quebec, and all points in Canada East, Northern Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

Baggage checked through.

Through tickets for sale at the principal Railroad offices in the West, and at the general office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets, opposite the Tremont House, Chicago, and at the depot, foot of Lake street.

R. N. RICE, Superintendent.

H. J. SPAULDING, Gen. Pass. Agent. my10

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND R. R. LINE. CHANGE OF TIME.

1858..........SUMMER ARRANGEMENT..........1858.

FOR IOWA, KANSAS AND NEBRASKA—No change of cars between Chicago and Iowa City. Only direct route from Chicago to Joliet, La Salle, Peru, Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City, Columbus City and Fort des Moines.

Three Passenger Trains leave Chicago daily from Depot, corner Van Buren and Sherman streets as follows:

9.15 A. M. Day Express, Sundays excepted—For Joliet, La Salle, Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City and Columbus City.

11.00 P. M. Night Express, Saturdays excepted—For Peoria, Rock Island, Davenport, Muscatine, Iowa City and Columbus City.

5.15 P. M. Joliet Accommodation, stopping at all stations arriving at Joliet at 7.20 P. M.

Through Trains arrive at Chicago at 6.30 A. M. and 5.45 P. M.

Joliet Accommodation at 9.35 A. M.

CONNECTIONS.

At La Salle, with Illinois Central Railroad for Galena Dunleith, Cairo, and intermediate points.

At Peoria with the Peoria and Oquawka Road for Galesburg and Burlington.

At Columbus City with Line of Stages to Washington, Oskaloosa, Winterset, and all points in Central and Southern Iowa.

At Iowa City with Western Stage Co's Line Mail Coaches for Fort des Moines, Council Bluffs, Washington, Oskaloosa, Newton, Winterset, Fort Dodge, Sioux City, Marshalltown, Marietta, Iowa Falls, Cedar Rapids, Cedar Falls, and all points in Central Iowa, Nebraska and Kansas.

The above trains are in direct connection at Chicago with all the great Eastern and Southern Railroad routes.

Local and through tickets on sale, at the Depot, also at the office Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, corner Dearborn and Randolph streets and office Michigan Southern Railroad under Tremont House.

JOHN F. TRACY, Sup't.

W. L. ST. JOHN, Gen'l Ticket Agent. my10

Fall Arrangement.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.

LAKE SHORE LINE.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO ST. PAUL.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, SEPTEMber 27th, 1858, Passenger Trains will run daily, (Sundays excepted.) as follows:

THROUGH TRAINS.

LEAVE CHICAGO, FROM STATION COR. WEST WATER & COOK STS.

9:00 A. M.—Stopping at all Stations, reaching Milwaukee at 12:40 P. M., connecting with LaCrosse and Milwaukee Railroad for LaCrosse, St. Paul and the Upper Mississippi River, in advance of all other Routes.

4:15 P. M.—Stopping at Evanston, Waukegan, and Stations north, and arriving in Milwaukee at 7.55 P. M. passengers lodge, and proceed next morning to LaCrosse and St. Paul.

WAUKEGAN TRAIN LEAVES CHICAGO AT

5:30 P. M.—Stopping at all Stations, and arriving at Waukegan at 7:10 P. M.

CONNECTIONS.

At Milwaukee with La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad for Hartford, Horricon, Beaver Dam, Portage City, Lisbon, Sparta and La Crosse, and at La Crosse with Packet Boats for

SAINT PAUL,

Winona, Fountain City, Reed's Landing, Red Wing, Prescott, Hudson, Stillwater, St. Croix, Hastings, St. Anthony, Minnesota and Minneapolis.

This route is 45 miles nearer than any other to St. Paul, and has one hundred miles less of river travel.

Also Connects at Junction with the Fond du Lac and Watertown Railroads, for Janesville, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Waupun, Ripon and Berlin. Also, with the Milwaukee and Mississippi and Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad for Watertown, Janesville, Madison, Prairie du Chien, Horicon and Waukegan.

At Racine Junction, with the Racine and Mississippi Railroad, for Burlington, Elkhorn, Delavan, Darien, Beloit and Freeport.

Trains Leave Milwaukee at 8:00 A. M., and Chicago at 8:00 A. M. daily.

M. L. SYKES, JR., Sup't.

PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.

TO PITTSBURGH, NEW YORK, PHILADELphia, Baltimore and Washington City, with but one change of cars to Pittsburgh, connecting directly with all trains on the great

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

To New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington City, and all the interior towns of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, Maryland, &c.

Merchants, by taking this route, will have the advantage of all the Eastern markets at no additional cost.

Baggage checked through to Pittsburgh.

Passengers for New York and Philadelphia, will have their baggage checked on the cars, which is equivalent to checking through to the above points.

Trains leave Michigan Southern Depot as follows:

6 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, Sunday excepted.

6.45 P. M.—Night Express, daily, Sundays excepted.

Running through to Pittsburgh with but one change of cars.

Connecting at Crestline with Cleveland and Lake Shore Railroad to Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, New York and Boston, and all interior towns of New England, via New York Central or New York and Erie Railroad.

Also, south to Columbus, Zanesville, Newark, Mount Vernon, Steubenville, Wheeling, and interior towns of Ohio and Virginia.

The above trains connect at Forrest with trains on Mad River Road for Springfield, Urbana, Dayton and Cincinnati.

FARE AS LOW AS ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Passengers bound east will find this route both pleasant and reliable, passing through many of the largest and finest cities in the United States.

Passengers arriving at Chicago, on any of the roads will find attentive check takers at the depots, to receive checks and convey baggage free of charge to the Pittsburgh and Chicago cars.

Tickets for sale at all the principal ticket offices in the West, and at the Company's Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the depot on Van Buren street, Chicago.

Be particular to ask for tickets by Fort Wayne.

DAN'L W. BOSS, Gen'l Agent, Chicago.

JAS. H. MOORE, Gen'l Sup't. ja29-1y

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD

Summer Arrangement, May, 1858.

CHANGE OF TIME.

DEPOT, CORNER WEST VAN BUREN AND CANAL STREETS, CHICAGO.

Going South, trains run as follows:

EXPRESS MAIL—[Sundays excepted.]

Leave Chicago at	9.00 A. M.
" Joliet	11.10 A. M.
" Peoria Junction	1.15 P. M.
" Bloomington	3.40 P. M.
" Springfield	7.05 P. M.
Arrive at St. Louis	11.45 P. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—[Saturdays excepted.]

Leave Chicago at	9.00 P. M.
" Joliet	11.10 P. M.
" Peoria Junction	1.15 A. M.
" Bloomington	3.30 A. M.
" Springfield	7.30 A. M.
Arrive at St. Louis	11.45 A. M.

Trains arrive from St. Louis at 7.10 A. M. and 10.30 P. M.

JOLIET ACCOMMODATION.

Stopping at intermediate stations.

Leave Joliet at	7.00 A. M.
" Chicago at	4.00 P. M.
Arrive at Chicago	9.20 A. M.
" Joliet	7.30 P. M.

CONNECTIONS:

At Chicago, with all the great Eastern and Northern lines.

At Joliet, with the Rock Island Railroad west, and the "Cut Off" east.

At Peoria Junction, with the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad to Peoria and Burlington.

At Bloomington, with the Illinois Central railroad, north and south.

At Springfield, with the Great Western [Ill.] Railroad east to Decatur, and west to Jacksonville and Naples.

At Alton, with the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad east and steamers on the river.

At St. Louis with Pacific Railroad and Missouri River steamers to Northern Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, and with St. Louis, Cairo and New Orleans line of steamers to Cairo, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

Through Tickets can be had at the Company's Office, No. 44 Dearborn street, (opposite Tremont House,) Chicago, at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Canal streets, and at the principal Railroad ticket offices in the Eastern, Middle and Western States.

Rates of Fare and Freights same as by any other route.

L. DARLING, Gen'l Agent. [mh20] A. H. MOORE, Gen'l Supt

MINERAL POINT RAILROAD.

CHANGE OF TIME, CONNECTING AT Warren with the Illinois Central and Galena and Chicago Union Railroads. On and after Monday, May 17th, 1858, a Freight and Passenger Train will be run as follows: Sundays excepted:

Going South.

Leave Mineral Point at	1.00 P. M.
" Calamine at	1.45 "
" Darlington at	2.30 "
" Gratiot at	3.15 "
" Riverside at	4.00 "
Arrive at Warren at	5.10 "

Going North.

Leave Warren at	6.45 P. M.
" Riverside at	8.00 "
" Darlington at	9.00 "
" Calamine at	9.30 "
Arrive at Mineral Point at	10.00 "

Passengers making connections at Warren with the Illinois Central and Galena and Chicago Union Railroads, for Chicago, and all points East. Also for Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, Springfield, St. Louis, Cairo, Louisville and New Orleans. Also for Prairie du Chien.

Connecting also at Mineral Point with Stages and Hacks for Platteville, Lancaster, Linden, Highland, Muscoda, Richland City, and all points on the Wisconsin River. Also for Madison, and all points on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad, for Baraboo, Portage City, and Fond du Lac and Northern Wisconsin. Also for Prairie du Chien, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.

Through Tickets for all principal points East, South and the Canadas, for sale at this office.

GEO. W. COBB, General Ag't.

JAS. WILKINS, Ticket Agent. je5-y [illegible]

CHICAGO, IOWA AND NEBRASKA RAILROAD.

THE SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER and Central Iowa.

OPEN TO WAPSIE STATION,

Into Central Iowa. 25 miles West of the Mississippi.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1858, until further notice, trains will run as follows:

Leave Clinton at	7.00 A. M. and 4 20 P. M.
Arrive at Yankee Run at	8.00 " and 5.20 "
Leave Yankee Run at	8.30 " and 6.00 "
Arrive at Clinton at	9.30 " and 7.00 "

Connecting with Through Trains for Chicago, over the Dixon Air Line of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.

At DeWitt with Stages for Davenport, Maquoketa and Anamosa.

At Wapsie Station with Stages for Tipton, Mechanicsville, Cedar Rapids, Iowa City and Marion.

FREIGHT TRAINS LEAVE DAILY.

The Shortest, Cheapest and Most Direct Route between Chicago and Central Iowa, being only 138 miles from Chicago to the Mississippi River, and then directly into the interior of Iowa.

All freight and Passengers to and from Iowa, by this route, will pass over the Bridge at the Clinton Ferry.

H. SMITH, Pres. & Supt.

J. M. HAM, General Ticket Agent.

Railroads.

GREAT WESTERN MAIL ROUTE.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER SUNDAY, SEPT. 26TH, 1858, Passenger Trains will leave the Wells st. depot daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION R. R.—MAIN LINE.

FOR ELGIN, BELVIDERE, ROCKFORD, FREEPORT, GALENA, DUNLEITH AND ST. PAUL.

Passenger and Mail	9.00 A. M.
Passenger (daily)	11.30 P. M.
Belvidere Passenger	4.00 P. M.
do do	[illegible]

CHICAGO, FULTON AND IOWA LINE.

FOR DIXON, FULTON AND CENTRAL IOWA.

Through Passenger	9.00 A. M.
Through Passenger	[illegible]
De Kalb Passenger	[illegible]

BELOIT AND MADISON BRANCH.

FOR BELOIT, JANESVILLE, MADISON, PRAIRIE DU CHIEN & ST. PAUL.

Passenger	[illegible]
Passenger	[illegible]

FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD.

FOR CRYSTAL LAKE M'HENRY, RICHMOND, & GENEVA LAKE.

Passenger [illegible]

Two Through Trains will leave Central Depot foot of Lake street, as follows:

FOR GALENA, DUNLEITH AND ST. PAUL.

Daily (Sundays excepted) [illegible]

FOR BELOIT, JANESVILLE, MADISON, PRAIRIE DU CHIEN AND ST. PAUL.

Daily (Sundays excepted) [illegible]

Daily at [illegible]

Enabling Passengers to make a close connection with the Michigan Central Trains.

TRAINS EASTWARD.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.

Leave Dunleith 1.30 P. M.—arrive in Chicago [illegible]

Leave do 6.00 P. M.—arrive in Chicago [illegible]

CHICAGO, FULTON AND IOWA LINE.

Leave Fulton 4.00 A. M.—arrive in Chicago [illegible]

Leave Fulton 7.00 P. M.—arrive in Chicago [illegible]

Leave DeKalb 5.30 A. M.—arrive in Chicago [illegible]

BELOIT AND MADISON BRANCH.

Leave Prairie du Chien 11.00 A. M.—arrive in Chicago 9.00 P. M.

Leave Prairie du Chien 9.30 P. M.—arrive in Chicago 5.30 A. M.

FOX RIVER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Leave Elgin at 6.15 A. M.—arrive in Chicago [illegible]

Passengers for all points on the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad, and Fulton Lines, should take the cars from Wells Street Depot.

One of Woodruff's Patent Sleeping Cars will leave the Central Depot nightly with 10.00 P. M. Train for Dunleith.

All the above trains connect with the Great Eastern Lines diverging from Chicago.

Through tickets can be bought at the following offices: H. J. Spaulding's corner Lake and Dearborn streets; P. W. & C. R. R. Ticket Office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets; Michigan Southern Office under Tremont House, and at Central and Wells street Depots.

JOHN B. TURNER, President.

P. A. HALL, Sup't.

H. H. PORTER, General Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE, CONnecting Atlantic Cities with Western, Northwestern and Southwestern States, by a continuous Railway direct. The road also connects at Pittsburgh with daily line of Steamers to all ports on the western rivers, and at Cleveland and Sandusky with Steamers to all ports on the Northwestern Lakes, making the most direct, cheapest and reliable route by which freight can be forwarded to and from the Great West.

RATES BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA AND PITTSBURG.

First Class.

Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps, Books, Dry Goods (in boxes, bales and trunks), Drugs (in boxes and bales), Feathers, Furs, &c., &c. [illegible] per 100 pounds.

Second Class.

Domestic Sheeting, Shirting and Ticking (in original bales), Drugs (in casks), Hardware, Leather (in rolls or boxes), Wool and Sheep pelts—Eastward. [illegible] per 100 pounds.

Third Class.

Anvils, Steel, Chains (in casks), Hemp, Bacon and Pork, Salted (loose or in sacks), Tobacco manufactured (except Cigars or cut), &c., &c. [illegible] per 100 pounds.

Fourth Class.

Coffee, Fish, Bacon, Beef and Pork (in casks or boxes eastward), Lard and Lard Oil, Nails, Soda Ash, German Clay, Tar, Pitch, Rosin, &c., &c. [illegible] per 100 pounds.

Flour—$1 per bbl. until further notice.

Grain—45c per 100 lbs. until further notice.

Cotton—$2 per bale not exceeding 500 lbs. weight until further notice.

In shipping goods from any point East of Philadelphia be particular to mark packages "via Pennsylvania Railroad." All goods consigned to the agents of this road at Philadelphia or Pittsburg, will be forwarded without detention.

FREIGHT AGENTS.—Clarke & C., Chicago; Parker & Co. Memphis, Tenn.; R. F. Sass & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. S. Mitchell & Co., Evansville, Ind.; W. H. [illegible], Louisville, Ky.; R. C. Meldrum, Madison, Ind.; H. W. Brown & Co., and Irwin & Co., Cincinnati; R. [illegible], Zanesville, Ohio; Leech & Co., No. 54 Kilby street, Boston; Leech & Co., No. 2 Astor House and 1 South William street, New York; E. J. Sneeder, Philadelphia; Magraw & Koons, Baltimore; D. A. Stewart, Pittsburgh.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent.

H. J. LOMBAERT, Supt., Altoona, Pa.

April 1, 1858.

FARE FROM CHICAGO TO LOUISVILLE ONLY $[illegible]

NEW ALBANY AND SALEM RAILROAD.

FOR NEW ALBANY, LOUISVILLE, Lexington and Frankfort, Kentucky. Being from Lake Michigan to the Ohio River, at New Albany, opposite Louisville.

The only direct route from Chicago to Louisville, Frankfort and Lexington, Kentucky; Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Dayton, Columbus, Zanesville, &c. It is also the quickest and most direct route to Wheeling, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, &c.

TWO DAILY TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO

Via Michigan Central Railroad as follows:

7.00 A. M. Cincinnati and Louisville Express arriving in Cincinnati at 10 P. M., running directly through to Louisville without change of cars or baggage.

8.00 P. M. Night Express, running directly through to Louisville, connecting at Greencastle for Indianapolis and all other points mentioned above, arriving at Cincinnati at 12 M and at Louisville at 4 P. M.

Both trains connect at Greencastle with Trains of Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad, and at Lafayette with Trains from Toledo and Wabash Railroad, for Terre Haute, Evansville, Cairo, & to the West, to connect with cars from ST. LOUIS, CAIRO, &c. to Cincinnati and Louisville. Also with trains on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad at Mitchell.

Only one Change of Cars between

CHICAGO AND NEW ALBANY.

Baggage Checked through.

Through tickets can be had at all of the principal Railroad offices in the West. Also at the general office of the Michigan Central Railroad, foot of Lake street, the office corner of Lake and Dearborn streets, opposite Tremont House, Chicago.

Be careful to get Through Tickets by way of New Albany and Salem Railroad.

JOHN R. ANDERSON, Sup't.

G. N. SAMS, Gen. Passenger Agent.

JAS. PATTON, Gen. Traveling Agent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN & NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.

1858..........Summer Arrangement..........1858

TRAINS LEAVE CHICAGO AS FOLLOWS, viz:

6.30 A. M.—Via Old Michigan Line.

9.30 P. M.—Via Goshen Air Line.

9.30 P. M.—Via Old Michigan Line.

6.30 A. M. train daily, except Sunday.

5.30 P. M. train daily, except Saturday.

9.30 P. M. train daily, except Sunday.

The above trains make direct connections at Detroit and Buffalo, with all trains for Albany, New York and Boston, and at Toledo for all Points in Southern Ohio, connecting at Cleveland for Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore and Washington.

Tickets can be had at all Ticket Offices in the West, and at the Company's Office under the Tremont House, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Depot.

my10 G. M. GRAY, General Western Agent.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC R. R.

FOR BELOIT, JANESVILLE, MADISON, Prairie Du Chien, St. Paul, and all cities and towns on the Mississippi.

On and after June 1, 1858, trains will leave Chicago at:

9.00 A. M.	[illegible]
5.00 P. M.	[illegible]
10.45 P. M.	Night Express

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Connecting at Prairie du Chien with splendid steamer that run exclusively in connection with this road, for all points on the Mississippi River.

[illegible] F. JOHNSTON, Gen'l Sup't.

GEO. L. DUNLAP, Ass't Sup't.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

THREE DAILY TRAINS FROM PITTSBURG TO PHILADELPHIA.

Trains leave Pittsburgh as follows: Mail 7 A. M.; Fast Line 3 P. M.; Express Mail 9.30 P. M. [illegible] other two Sundays excepted. Making DIRECT CONNECTIONS with all Trains from Chicago, Rock Island, Muscatine, Iowa City, Iowa; Cairo and Louisville, Ky.; Terre Haute, Indianapolis and Lafayette, Indiana; Cincinnati, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, Cleveland, Zanesville, Crestline, Mansfield and Wooster, Ohio. Also, Kansas, Nebraska and [illegible]

AND ALL POINTS IN THE WEST

FARE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Passengers from the West can rely upon this as being the shortest and most expeditious route to Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, and all Eastern Points.

THOS. MOORE, Agent,

Passenger Lines, Pennsylvania R. R. Co.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY R. R.

1858..........CHANGE OF TIME..........1858.

ON AND AFTER MAY 9, 1858, PASSENGER Trains will leave the Central Depot, foot of Lake and South Water streets, daily, as follows:

9.00 A. M. Day Express (Sundays excepted), arrive at Mendota 1:25; Galesburg 6:00; [illegible]

10.45 P. M. Night Express, (Saturdays excepted), arrive at Mendota 2:15; Galesburg [illegible]; Quincy [illegible]

4:15 P. M. Mendota Passenger, (Sundays excepted), arriving at Aurora 6:00; Mendota [illegible]

Trains leave Burlington [illegible]

" Quincy 5:15 A. M., [illegible]

" Mendota 5:15 P. M., [illegible]

Trains arrive at Chicago—Day Exp [illegible]; Night Express [illegible]; Mendota Passenger [illegible]

IMPORTANT LOCAL CONNECTIONS.

At Mendota with Illinois Central Railroad for Amboy, Dixon, Freeport, Galena and Dunleith, and for Lasalle, Tonica, Winona, Panola, Bloomington, Clinton, St. Louis, Cairo, &c.

At Burlington with Burlington & Missouri River Railroad for Mt. Pleasant, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Agency City, Eddyville, Oskaloosa, Pella, Des Moines, Sioux City, and all points in Central Iowa, and with the Western Stage Company for Montrose, Keokuk, &c.

At Quincy with the Hannibal and St. Joseph [illegible] Packet Company for Keokuk, Hannibal, Alton, St. Louis, &c.

At Plymouth with stages for Keokuk.

At Hannibal with Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad to all parts of Northern Missouri and Kansas.

Tickets may be had at the Depot and at the Michigan Central Railroad office, corner of Lake and Dearborn streets.

C. G. HAMMOND, Gen'l Sup't.

SAM'L POWELL, Gen'l Ticket Agent.

Pure Milk! Pure Milk!

THE UNDERSIGNED IS RECEIVING daily, and offering for sale, PURE MILK from [illegible] in the vicinity: S. J. Kimball, Des. Luther Herrick, A. F. [illegible], P. H. Smith, S. Shurtleff, O. W. Williams, [illegible], Truman H. Larkin, J. J. Cook, A. C. Buckland, D. C. [illegible], J. Sherman, R. Sherman, J. M. McKee, J. Salisbury [illegible], all of whom are well known to the old citizens of Chicago, as being honest and respectable farmers in Northern Illinois. Their cows are grazed on the [illegible] and [illegible] in summer, and are perfectly healthy. I will pay TEN Dollars a quarter for all the milk of any cow that we have or may sell.

Chicago, June 17th, 1858. I. H. WANZER.

We are well acquainted with the above named gentlemen and know that their dairies are kept as well and clean as any dairies in Illinois that we are acquainted with. We believe that the owners would not, under any consideration, be guilty of selling impure Milk. And we are well assured that Messrs. Wanzer & Co., who sell this Milk, can sell nothing but such Milk as they obtain from the said dairies.

[illegible] COLBY,

A. D. JOSLYN,

E. W. [illegible]

MR. I. H. WANZER: Yes, I am more than willing that my signature go to the evidence of Elder Joslyn, &c. &c. [illegible]

"Do I know those men to furnish the milk you say, Sir, I have known them from their start. Those from whom we were "squatters" side by side on what was then "public domain," but what is now their farms, well cultivated grasses. I know that their surroundings, clover, and pasture, render it far superior to the milk of dairy fixtures and appurtenances exhibited, and that the country considers it good dairy, and that [illegible] the milk reaches you via the C. & G. U. [illegible] fresh and pure.

Which am I to say is the community of men? Why, that you are Kane county boys, peculiar to the [illegible] districts—Nature's noblemen—and that I believe you incapable of adulterating milk as a matter of conscience. [illegible] EDW'D W. [illegible]

N. B. I hold myself responsible for the purity of my own. That can be had at Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, [illegible], marked "Elgin Dairy, I. H. Wanzer."

ISAAC H. WANZER.

je29-3m-123 Office and Depot 20 [illegible]

Sextons and Undertakers.

NO. 25 LA SALLE STREET,

HAVEONHAND, AT ALL TIMES, [illegible] style and finish, Wood, Lead and [illegible] shrouds. And are prepared with Hearses and Carriages, and everything requisite for Funerals; on the shortest notice, and ready to give prompt attention to any call at [illegible] hours.

There also have a Chapel and Vault in the Cemetery.

[illegible] WRIGHT & [illegible]

NEIL, DIMOND & CO. WHOLESALE Dealers in

IMPORTED BRANDIES, GINS, WINES, [illegible]

MANUFACTURERS OF

Double Rectified Whisky,

[illegible] Lake and 200 South Water street, Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO [illegible]

BY PRESS AN[D TRIBUNE]

PRESS AND TR[IBUNE]

WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEP[T.]

Indiana.—Hon. F. P. Bl[air's Ap]pointments.

Hon. Francis P. Blair, Jr., [illegible] will address the people of Ind[iana on the] political topics of the day, at [the] times and places, viz:

Plymouth, Marshall Co., Sept. [illegible]

La Porte, La Porte " [illegible]

Valparaiso, Porter " Oct. [illegible]

Crown Point, Lake " [illegible]

Turn out and hear the Slave[ry ques]tion of Free Labor.

Result in Illinois [illegible]

From the best and safest estim[ates] from the most careful sources in [illegible] the State, the estimates all agree [that] and French will be elected. The [illegible] ed, however, vary very much. [illegible] mated majority is six thousand, [illegible] it is run up to ten, twelve, fifteen, [illegible] as eighteen thousand. Our own [illegible] they will have from ten to twelve [illegible] the Republicans.

The estimates for the Legislat[ure] giving a Democratic majority in [illegible] on joint ballot, of seven to ten. [illegible] mate in our judgment, however, [illegible] gives to the Democrats 14 Senato[rs] presentatives, leaving the Sanga[mon] Peoria, Jo Daviess, Stephenson, a[nd] tricts, which are now all against [illegible] of.—*Times of yesterday.*

The absurdity of the above is a[pparent] the best reply perhaps, is, to [illegible] If any of the Douglas worship[pers] faith in the estimates of the *Tim[es]* to back it up with the "pecunia[ry]" exemplify the old adage of fools [illegible] ney being easily parted.

So far from French and Fonde[y carrying the] State by 18,000, they will both [illegible] at least double that number. W[e] nan State Ticket out of the field, [illegible] a large vote, they would be defea[ted] than fifteen thousand. After the [illegible] and Fondey will need vouchers to [illegible] were candidates.

As to the brag that Douglas wi[ll have] presentatives out of 75 and 14 S[enators] 25, we will let it pass as the idle [illegible] las gets 30 House members and 1[illegible] will do better than we think he [illegible] Republican be influenced by the [illegible] gassing of the Douglasites, as it [illegible] up the drooping spirits of their [illegible] to frighten their opponents. We [illegible] nish the Douglasites with inform[ation] to Republican calculations of the [illegible] ties and districts, —information [illegible] anxious to get, and so refrain fro[m par]ticulars and details; but this mu[ch] that if the friends of Lincoln wil[l work] during the next month as they [illegible] past one, there will most certai[nly be a] majority in both Houses for Ab[raham] and the Republicans will elect se[ven] Congress out of the nine to wh[ich they are] entitled. The other two we div[ide be]tween Douglass and Buchanan.

The Galena Distr[ict]

The Republican Senatorial Con[vention for the] counties of Jo Daviess and Step[henson met at] Freeport on Saturday last, and n[ominated] Adams by acclamation. Mr. Ada[ms is the] Senator from that district, has [illegible] and popular member, and the re[illegible] a well-earned and well-deserved c[illegible] testimonial to his worth. He will [illegible] good, round majority. Strockey [illegible] cheating and bribing his backers [illegible] him, can't come in. He had be[illegible] Minnesota, where he belongs, an[d] railroad building contracts.

Henry County.

A friend writing from Galen[a] Republicans consider their candid[ate] sentative entirely out of dange[r] party are working to give the [illegible] larger majority than was given [illegible] mont. Henry County then gave [illegible] Judge Trumbull addressed an [illegible] ing at Kewanee yesterday. Wil[illegible] friends send us an account of it[?]

California Electio[n]

Advices by the last California [illegible] news we give elsewhere, state th[e Admin]istration ticket has been elected [by] ten thousand majority. The A[illegible] Democrats will have a large m[ajority in the] Legislature. The Republicans, [illegible] elected their candidates in San F[rancisco].

NATIONALS IN HANCOCK.—The [illegible] have nominated William F. Fraz[ier as repre]sentative in Hancock county. He [illegible] and influential farmer, and, it is [illegible] a large vote, as the Buchaneers [illegible] that county.

The same party are running W[illegible] of Warsaw, for Senator in the d[istrict] of Schuyler, Hancock and Hende[rson].

THE CIT[Y]

Another fact for Adve[rtisers]

The circulation of the WEE[KLY] TRIBUNE has gone up to *Twenty* [illegible] the cry is "still they come." [illegible] whole West approaches this circ[ulation] [illegible]

MYSTERY AT THORNTON.—Coron[er went] to-day to Thornton to investigat[e the circum]stances of the death of a man a[illegible] Sunday night last.

SILVER WARE STOLEN.—Sund[ay night the] residence of Mrs. E. Ward, nort[h corner] Clinton and Jackson street, w[as entered by] burglars, and completely swept [of the silver] ware it contained.

THE COMET.—To-night is the [illegible] night of this distinguished visitor [illegible] its last, it will be its best appear[ance] magnificent spectacle it will be, [illegible] past two evenings, by some mis[illegible] exist some derangement about th[e illegible] for the clouds have interfered [illegible] it should seem that Comets shoul[d illegible] considerations, it is a fact tha[t illegible] two past the exhibition has bee[n illegible] jected to a "*postponement on* [account of the] *weather*." The Comet is, thou[gh illegible] even fiery, at a safe distance fro[m illegible] a trifle over ninety thousand [illegible] Court House: nevertheless shou[ld illegible] turn and go the other way, th[e illegible] flirt of six million miles of tail [illegible] enced in this region, and it wi[ll illegible] present to keep the steam fire eng[ine in] order for instant service.

This distinguished visitor lik[e illegible] terrene stars appears in *Matin[ee illegible]* with very poor judgement of th[e illegible] admirers in this region, and is [illegible] and most brilliant in exhibitions [illegible] dicious hours of from two to fo[ur illegible] doubtless those who do rise to d[illegible] honor to-morrow morning, will b[e illegible]

THE ILL. CENTRAL DEPOT S[UIT] which was opened on Monday, [illegible] in our yesterday's issue, procee[ded] Yesterday morning Mr. N. C. J[udd for the] plaintiff, offered in evidence th[e illegible] pre-emption, dated May 7, 1831, [illegible] zie, of the lot on north fraction [illegible] 102 29-100 acres. This was from [illegible] at Palestine, Ill. Next he offer[ed the pa]tent for the same land to the sa[me illegible] June 16, 1836, besides the plat, [illegible]

Mr. Joy for the defence raise[d objections] to the admissibility of this evid[ence illegible] cussion which ensued opened al[illegible] as to the construction of the pa[tent illegible] tion of said bar and its characte[r illegible] and accuracy of the old survey[s illegible] of disputed surveys—whether d[illegible] ber of acres, or natural monume[nts illegible] of an act of Congress in confli[ct illegible] voidable title, whether the plai[ntiff illegible] to be governed by the survey[s illegible] whether it was limited to the [illegible] Mr. Joy occupied the entire mor[ning illegible] an argument remarkably acute [illegible] Mr. Causin replied in the afte[rnoon illegible] by Mr. McLean, on the same si[de illegible] ments in the afternoon displayed [illegible] ity. Without concluding the [illegible] adjourned. Mr. Joy will addres[s illegible] ther this morning.

The ruling of the Court on som[e illegible] raised in this discussion may de[illegible] of the case entirely. It is impos[sible illegible] to tell whether the case will be [illegible] day or a month.